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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

VOL VI NO. 66 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Managar.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen.	20,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.
66, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve	Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of:*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit, Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES,
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

CONSUMPTION.
Cure guaranteed by Serum-injections even in advanced or Third Stage when Drugs or Chemicals fail to cure Tuberculosis or Phthisis.
Send for Literature.
P. S. Ganla, M. D.
America.
SERUM-THERAPIST.
Specialist in Consumption and Scrofula.
Address: ARYA PHARMACY, BOMBAY No.8

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on THURSDAY, 19th March 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods.

Glassware, biscuits, paint toys, steel springs, beef suet, piece-goods, cotton mixed, lace, mufflers, apparel, plaster of Paris, soap, booklets, bleaching powder, planks, iron bars, steel hoops, tobacco attari, wooden shooks, sugar, khara, white earth dust, clay, teel seeds, almonds flour, crates, empty aerated water bottles, empty cases, drums, barrels, crates, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of JAPANESE Fancy GOODS and SINGAPORE Cane FURNITURE.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Saturday 23rd March 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), on the Premises next to Messrs. John Roberts & Co., workshop, opposite Apollo Bonded Warehouse, Custom House Road, the following enemy property belonging to certain officers and men of the Austrian Lloyd's S. S. Franz Ferdinand:

Consisting of Singapore Cane Furniture, cane chairs, easy chairs, work tables, flower pot stands, stools, China matting, cushions, carved stands, etc., Japanese fancy goods, flower vases, large jars, umbrella stands, pedastals and pots, screens, etc., etc., and other miscellaneous articles.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th March, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW TUESDAY, THE 19TH MARCH, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction in the shop in Dean Lane adjoining Hummum Street, Fort, (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising:—Dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, hat stands, dressing and wash-hand tables clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets, table ornaments, fancy goods, hall lamp, electric table fans, safe on stand, electric bronze table figures, book cases, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OLD CHINAWARE, ANTIQUE CURIOS, RICH GARDEN PLANTS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th day of March, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the residental bungalow of the School of Arts Hornby Road (near the Crawford Market and opposite Sitaram Buildings) very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, meat safes, glass and chockeryware, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, teapoys, cabinets, book cases, writing tables, set of Encyclopaedia Britanica, valuable books, old blue chinaware, antique curios, bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, valuable garden plants such as crotns, ferns, palms, maiden hair ferns, chrysanthemums, etc., etc.

The property of Cecil L. Burns, Esq. Principal School of Arts and S. D. Smith, Esq., J. P. Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise Central Division Bombay, leaving Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th March, 1918.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
Price on application.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„ 3-8

Single Copy.....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Biz stock of Press Buttons, plated and Brass, spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR Co., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

THE WESTERN DAIRY COY.—E. BUXTON & Co., Proprietors, opp. Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay—PURE MILK and FRESH BUTTER (coloured or white) supplied twice daily in Sealed Bottles. TINNED BUTTER and GHEE, Himalayan Cheddar Cheese on Cut at Rs. 1/12 per lb. Purity and cleanliness guaranteed. European Supervision throughout. Rates on application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotatio to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 2926

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor, Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2, Model Rs. 295. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

CRESCENT BALM.—Cheapest, best, unrivalled. "CRESCENT," for colds, Headaches Rheumatism, etc., etc. etc. Better than any other balm in the market. At all chemists and druggists, Japan Insect Powder Company, P. O. Box No. 388, Bombay. 1800

MISCELLANEOUS

WELL-KNOWN FINANCIERS of Bombay wish to capitalise a Fruit Canning Industry in India on a large scale Any experts in this line may apply soon, stating terms and previous experience, etc., to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply H. F. SETNA, Proprietor. 1000

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Coghill Dispensary Varsoda. Apply to VARSODA THAKORE SAHEB, stating terms.

WANTED.—A HINDU MATRICULATED CLERK. Apply in person to Mr. P. G. SINGHANEE, 322, Kalbadevi Road between 2 and 5 p.m. 3201

WANTED.—An experienced SALESMA for hosiery, cutlery, etc. Must know typewriting. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required, Box No. 967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3193

WANTED—A HINDU TYPIST to work on Adler Machine. Pay Rs. 30. Apply to Box No. 956, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3132

WANTED.—A smart educated LADY COMPANION for high class Hindu family, for Kashmere from middle of April to June. Everything found. Apply with testimonials stating age, salary to Box No. 970. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3198

WANTED.—For BRITISH EAST AFRICA an experienced ACCOUNTANT absolutely intimate in BOOK-KEEPING Good prospects to suitable man. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. NARANDAS RAJARAM and Co., No. 111, Esplanade ROAD, FORT. 3196

WANTED.—A GRADUATE strong in Mathematics having experience in coaching up young Under-Graduates, for teaching Mathematics to an Intermediate Student in the morning for one hour. Salary Rs. 20/25 per month. Apply Box No. 966, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3192

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—A QUALIFIED ENGINEER, having thorough knowledge in laying pipes for Water Supply Works. Work to last for 3 years. Good salary to a capable man. Apply by letter only enclosing copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, the Cedar Electrical & Engineering Coy., 14/2, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. 3139

WANTED—For the office of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), a RECORD SUPPLIER on Rs. 30 per month, and a DUFTRY on Rs. 20 per month. Candidates should apply personally to the undersigned with applications written in their own handwritting. O. G. EDWARDS, Captain, for Assistant Director. S. & T., No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks. 3121

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT by an experienced Diplomatic Dyer in any local firm. Apply to Box No. 969, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3197

WANTED.

WANTED—One Cummin's COTTON BALING PRESS. It must be in working condition and able to press Bales of 400 lbs or 450 lbs. Apply with particulars to Box No. 916 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 291

WANTED—New or second-hand COMPOUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, about three hundred horses power suitable for driving Cotton Ginnery Rope Flywheel Engine, must be in first class condition. Reply stating pressure, speed and maker. Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2976

AN EXPERIENCED GENTLEMAN proceeds to Rangoon to represent a well known firm dealing in provision line, wishes to work as an agent or representative to local dealers of Patent Medicine. Provision, Tobacco or Sundry goods. High references and influence. Please apply P. O Box 397, Bombay. 3151

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 12 N. H. P. Twin Cylinder ENGINE and BOILER by Rustom Proctor, Ltd., in excellent condition. Apply R. RAJABALLY & Co., Whiteaway Bldg., Fort, Bombay. 3131

BEST QUALITY ONLY—Leathers of all descriptions, including Morocco, Boot Upper Leathers, Sole Leathers, Harness Leather, White Kid Skins and Chrome Leathers. For Prices and Samples apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or to our AGENTS, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2693

FOR SALE.

FANS FOR SALE—To work on Kerosine & Spirit, lowest prices. International Engineering Co., 48/52, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3160

FOR SALE.—3 DYE-JIGGERS 54in. wide almost as good as new. Apply BUNY 35, Mandlik Road, Opp. Taj Hotel. 3195

FOR SALE.—6 H. P. STEAM ENGIN and BOILER, 8ft. by 4 ft. Vertica Brand new. Apply LONDON AERO GRAPH, Girgaum. 3191

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CAR 16/2[illegible] renowned French make [illegible] seater luxurious Landaulette, excellent condition. Apply Box No. 96[illegible] Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3194

FOR SALE.—CIRCULAR SAW MACHINE, almost new, table 6ft. by 3f with Blade 40in. — one spare Blade 22in maker Easton and Johnson, Ltd., England Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 3190

FOR SALE—IRON CHIMNIES, for Gin and Press Factory diameter 2ft., 2¾ft., 2½., 2¼., 3ft. and 3¼. Apply TYEBALI TAJBHOY GUNIJI at Darukhana. Mazagon Bombay. 2987

FOR SALE.—15 tons SULPHATE O ALUMINA, best commercial qualit 17 to 18 per cent. free from iron at the risk of the parties concerned. Please write to Messrs. The HARDWARE & SUNDRIES IMPORTING AGENCY, 9, Bank St., Fort Bombay. 3200

RIDAY—From 1st March, 1918. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions very FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m., Owners are ot allowed to bid. Come and buy just hat you want. You'll get it cheap. 6

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.—A large well furnished Bungalow at Lonavla on the Khandala Lanowli Road is to be let to vegetarian Hindus. The owner will also be prepared to receive offers for purchase of the Bungalow. For particulars apply to Messrs. SHROFF & DINSHA, Solicitors, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2787

HANDSEWN FOOTWEAR—Write for our New Illustrated Price List, containing particulars of our Free Pair Offer. Apply to The SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER, Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras. 2694.

TO MILL AGENTS and OWNERS—Roller Skins, Best quality, special low prices for large orders. Samples and prices from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Veyasurpaudy, Madras or our Agents, Messrs. CHICK FOOX & Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2695.

TO BE SOLD—One CALENDER MACHINE, 60 inches 4 Rolls with Donkey 14 Horse Powers, and one BRITTANIA BOILER, of Marshall & Co. pressure 100 pounds. Both machines are open for inspection any time during the day at Shewri Cross Road, opposite Matunga Mill in the factory of Khatu Mahomed Janawar. For further particulars apply to HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LD., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2042

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

FREE PASSES to the Exhibitors will be available from TUESDAY, the 19th instant. 3113

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 23rd March to 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive. 3166

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 3145

FOR SALE.

20 PLATT'S DOUBLE ROLLER GINS with one DOUBLE OPENER, complete with pulleys and shafting.

All Brand New Quite Unused.

For particulars and prices write to
H. BEVIS & CO.,
Post Box 29,
CAWNPORE.
3057

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned have decided to open a shop of Silver and Gold ornaments, Jewellery and Silver Utensils in Shaikh Memon Street, near Mulji Jetha Cloth Market under the name and style of Messrs. LAXMIDAS DAMODARDAS & Co., under the able and wide experienced management.

The opening ceremony will be inaugurated at 9 a.m., (B. T.) on the 18th *March*, 1918, on which occasions the presence of our constituents and friends is earnestly solicited.

LAXMIDAS DAMODARDAS.
Cloth Merchants.
LAXMIDAS ZAVERDAS.
Commission Agents.

Ghadial Gully,
Sheth Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay, 14th March, 1918.
3141

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of Section 29 (1) of the City of Bombay Police Act IV of 1902, I hereby give notice and proclaim that any stray dogs found between the 1st April, 1918, and 31st March, 1919 (both dates inclusive), wandering in the streets or in any public place within the City of Bombay may be destroyed and that the destruction accordingly of any dog so found within such period, will be carried out without further notice in accordance with arrangements already made for the purpose.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, March 1918. 3183

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the occupancy right of "KADODIA BET," Jhagadia Taluka of this State, admeasuring about acres 451—15 gunthas, paying an annual assessment of Rs. 3,267-8-0, is to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, 1918, at 9 a.m., at the Huzur Office, Nandod. Intending purchasers are, therefore, requested to be present at Nandod, on that date. The terms of sale, etc., will be read out to them at the time of the auction.

These Bhatta lands are very rich and grow tobacco and other valuable crops and are annually leased at a high rental.

P. H. DASTUR.
Dewan, Rajpipla State.

Huzur Office,
Nandod, 12th February, 1918.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

UNDER section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890 the B. B. and C. I. Railway will sell by public auction at the risk of the Owners at their Grant Road Station on Saturday, the 23rd March, 1918, at 3 p.m., 44 bales of fullpressed cotton (oily) booked by Kakaldas Umechand and consigned to self under Ahmedabad to Grant Road Inv. 1173 Railway Receipt No. 824 of 25-8-1917.

W. P. PECHEY,
Traffic Superintendent.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Office,
28-2-1918. 2876

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1918, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March, to 5th April, 1918, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1918.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, on and after 8th April, 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th March, 1918, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 2640

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March, to 5th April, 1918, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1918.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, on and after 8th April, 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th March, 1918, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 2639

FOR SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

A COMPLETE up-to-date FACTORY, situated in the best commercial centre in the Punjab, within City Walls, consisting of one 10 Sack Roller Flour Mill Plant, one 10 ton Ether System Ice Machine, 40 Platt's Single Roller Cotton Gins, one Stewart's Cotton Baling Press with Engine, 15 Rice Hullers, 6 ordinary Atta Mills, 2 double cylinder Engines, 2 Lancashire Boilers with Electric Dynamo and freehold land about 18,000 yards. Everything is in thorough good working condition. Property open to inspection; offers may be sent for whole or any part thereof. Buyers shall be responsible for all expenses of Sale No offers received after 31st March, 1918, will be entertained.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

GIRDHARI LAL.
Chatiwind Gate,
Amritsar.
2913

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MUNITIONS.
BOMBAY CIRCLE.
Victoria Terminus.

ORDER.

UNDER RULE 11 A (1) OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION.) RULES, 1915.

WHEREAS the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that Cement, imported or Indian, can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war.

NOW therefore, I being an Officer of Government duly authorised by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf do by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred on me by sub-rule (1) of Rule 11 A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended. HEREBY REQUIRE all persons who in the course of business, whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others, hold or have control over any such Cement, imported or Indian, to give to me by letter at my office within seven days from the date hereof, the following particulars in connection with such Cement, imported or Indian, namely:—

(a) The quantity held.
(b) The description, brand, make, and country of manufacture in the case of imported cement.
(c) The place or places at which held.
(d) The price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell the cement, is willing to sell the same by private agreement.

And I hereby further require every such person to refrain from disposing of any part of his stock of such cement, imported or Indian, until such particulars have been so given and for a further period of fourteen days thereafter.

This order shall not be held to apply to a portion of their stocks of such cement, not exceeding twenty tons, in all, held by dealers on the date of this notification for BONA FIDE retail trade only, or to stocks held in the ordinary course of their business by persons whose aggregate holding of cement does not exceed twenty tons.

H. A. L. HEPPER.
Controller of Munitions,
Bombay Circle.
18th March, 1918. 3186

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BANK will commence business at its temporary premises in Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, 2nd April, 1918. 3182

THE EASTERN MARITIME, LTD.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Eastern Maritime, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Baria Mansions, Carnac Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of April, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To discuss the present situation of the Company.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) V. R. PARULEKAR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th March, 1918. 3188

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3 Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, at 1-30 p.m., (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd March to the 5th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
for the Bombay Company Limited.
S. J. GILLUM.
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th March, 1918. 3185

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LTD,

(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, at 1-15 p.m., (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1917.
II.—To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd March to the 6th April, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
for the Bombay Company Limited.
S. J. GILLUM.
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th March, 1918. 3184

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the undersigned M. C. GHIA have of my own accord and with the consent of Husenbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Dalsookhbhai Vadilal retired from the partnership on the 2nd inst. which was formed between us three in the name of Husenbhoy Dalsookhbhai and Co., for the purpose of purchasing the Mills of Broach Industrial Sp. and Wg. Co., Ltd., and to convert same into a Joint Stock Company, as I was not willing to become a silent Partner therein as subsequently proposed by my said Partners.

M. C. GHIA. 3208

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 14th March, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purposes of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and,
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 27th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

(Sd.) GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & Co.,
Agents.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday the 2nd April 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 18th day of March, 1918, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once. 3180

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. DINSHAWJI JAMASJI MISTRY.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof.

All claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 223 square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of land registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3/2633 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2509 (3A) and Street No. 21 A B and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the main drain, on or towards the South by the proposed passage, on or towards the East by the property of Bapaji Dorabji Daruwalla, and on or towards the West by the ground of Abdul Majid and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1918.

KANGA & SAYANI.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
3209

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL REHMAN HAJI JACOB, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Leasehold land or ground known as plots No. 1A and 1B, situated, lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29-95-96-49-172-291-191, New Nos. 13531-13602 C/13710-13552-13688-13803, Old Survey Nos. 283-284-294-295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549 3A 3Fe and 4 C/3550 and part of 3589 together with two messuages tenements or dwelling-houses or chawls standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3922(1), 3922(2), and Street Nos. 109-109 A and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say:—On the North by the property of Esufally Mahomedally on the South by the said Sankli Street on the East by the proposed road on the West by the property of Hoosinbhai Allibhai which said land or premises are held by the vendor under two Indentures of Sub-Lease dated 20th August, 1917, from Jehangir Rustomji Patel for the term at the rent and subject to the covenants and conditions therein contained.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15th March, 1918

WADIA GHANDY & Co.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Indian Iron & Steel Co.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Company was incorporated on the 11th day of March, 1918, with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,50,00,000 divided into 150,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, the whole of which have been privately subscribed. The following extracts from the prospectus of the Company, as filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bengal, are published for general information.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Acts, 1913-14.

Capital . . . . . Rs. 1,50,00,000

Divided into 150,000 Ordinary Shares each of Rs. 100 Rs. 1,50,00,000

Of the above shares 10,000 Ordinary Shares are to be issued and credited as fully paid up and the remaining shares have been privately subscribed for, payable as follows :—Rs. 5 per Share on application ; Rs. 10 per Share on allotment ; and the balance as and when required in calls of not more than Rs. 25 each, at intervals of not less than six months.

The right of voting at General Meetings is one vote for every Ordinary Share.

Directors:

C. W. RHODES, Esq., Messrs. Hoare Miller & Co., No. 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

G. S. E. COLVILLE, Esq., Messrs. J. Thomas & Co., No. 8, Mission Row, Calcutta.

S. C. BERRIDGE, Esq., Messrs. Place Siddons & Gough, No. 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

G. STAPLEDON, Esq., Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co., No. 32, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

C. B. CHARTRES, Esq., Messrs. Burn & Co., No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
G. H. FAIRHURST, Esq., Iron & Steel Works Manager, Kulti, Bengal. } *Ex-Officio.*

Bankers:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, Clive Street, Calcutta.

Solicitors:

ORR, DIGNAM & CO., 32, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Auditors:

MEUGENS PEAT & CO., Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

Brokers:

PLACE SIDDONS & GOUGH, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

Managing Agents & Registered Office:

BURN & CO., 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

THE COMPANY has been formed for the purposes set forth in the Memorandum of Association and in particular with the view of establishing and carrying on in India the business of mining, manufacturing, and selling Iron Ore, Pig Iron, Manganese Ore, Ferro Manganese, Castings, Iron and Steel and their by-products and generally to carry on the business of Iron and Steel Manufacturers and other kindred businesses.

The Company has entered into an Agreement with Messrs. Burn & Co., of 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, to take over from them two valuable Mining Leases for Iron Ore.

Messrs. Burn & Co. have been appointed the Managing Agents of the Company. Mr. Geo. H. Fairhurst, at present the General Manager of the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, will shortly join the firm of Messrs. Burn & Co., and will deal especially with the interest of this Company. This will avoid the payment of any separate remuneration to a General Manager, and as Messrs. Burn & Co. will not be paid any commissions on purchases or sales made by them on behalf of the Company, the total management expenses should be very low for a concern of such magnitude.

It has now been conclusively proved that India can manufacture iron at a considerably lower cost than any other country in the world, owing to its high quality iron ores, cheap fuel, labour, and railway freights. All the necessary raw materials are found in large quantities, and it is certain that India will, in future, take a leading position as an iron and steel producing country.

The Company's raw material deposits are within comparatively short distances of each other and sufficiently near to Calcutta to enable a large export trade to be built up. Negotiations are in hand for the construction of the railways necessary to connect the deposits to the main line.

A further field for Indian products has been demonstrated since the outbreak of war, for it has been proved that Ferro Manganese made with Indian Coke is quite satisfactory for the manufacture of steel in America and Europe and this material is now being manufactured and shipped to Europe and America.

About two tons of Manganese Ore are required to produce one ton of Ferro Manganese. By smelting the ore in this country and shipping it in the form of Ferro Manganese there will therefore be a saving of 50 per cent. in freight in addition to the lower smelting costs. As proving the advantage in this saving of freight, about half of the Ferro Manganese used in America was smelted in Great Britain and re-exported in the pre-war period. There is therefore an almost unlimited field for the Company's activities and it is the intention of the Company to lay out its plant at first solely for the production of Pig Iron and Ferro Manganese. The necessary ore will be obtained from the Company's own mines, and the coke and its by-products produced by the Company's own plant ; negotiations are in hand for the acquisition of collieries and limestone deposits.

The Company's ore deposits, which are the most important factor, show in sight many million tons of the highest grade ore.

Further deposits are in process of being acquired.

A most favourable site for the smelting works is being negotiated for, and it is intended to instal the very latest type of up-to-date Blast Furnace Plant and Coke Ovens, in which the labour costs and supervision charges per ton will be extremely low, so that the Pig Iron and Ferro Manganese will be produced at the lowest possible figure.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANT.

The first instalment of plant to be erected will consist of two mechanically charged Blast Furnaces of latest design, each capable of producing 300 tons of Pig Iron or 200 tons of Ferro Manganese daily ; Coke Ovens with by-product recovery plants for Sulphate of Ammonia and Coal Tar ; Sulphuric Acid Plant, Machine Shop, Foundry, Smith Shop, Pattern Shop, Stores and Offices, all laid out with the most modern appliances for handling the large quantities of materials to be dealt with and so enable the products to be turned out at the absolute minimum cost per ton.

The Company intends to put in hand immediately the construction of the whole of the Foundations, Masonry Buildings, Sidings, etc., and to undertake the development of the Ore and Limestone Mines, so that Orders may be placed without delay for the necessary machinery. The preparation of the site and erection of buildings is expected to take about two years, and this work can all be undertaken without waiting for the termination of hostilities. The Company will thus be in an exceptionally favourable position to start work at a very early date after the return of normal business conditions and will be ready to take advantage of the high prices which are confidently expected to be maintained for some years.

CAPITAL.

It is estimated that the Capital outlay involved in the acquisition of the concessions and in the erection and completion of all necessary works, plant, buildings and equipment, together with underwriting and other preliminary expenses, should not exceed Rs. 1,15,00,000, and after allowing Rs. 10,00,000 for contingencies this will still leave Rs. 25,00,000 for working capital, which is considered to be ample.

PRODUCTION.

Each Furnace is estimated to be capable of producing 110,000 tons of Pig Iron or 73,000 tons of Ferro Manganese per annum, and it is estimated that the average cost of production will not exceed and may be considerably less than

	Rs.
Pig Iron	18 per ton.
Ferro Manganese	65 ,,

These estimates include all Supervision, Works Charges and Depreciation.

SALES.

It would be misleading to base an estimate on the present selling prices of Pig Iron and Ferro Manganese as it is improbable that these high rates will be maintained continually after the war. On the other hand pre-war rates may prove too low, for it is confidently believed that, owing to increased costs of production in Europe and America due to the increased costs of living, etc., after the cessation of hostilities the prices of Iron and Steel will be considerably higher than those prevalent before the war. The Company, however, does not wish to put forward estimates which can be considered speculative, and the sale prices in the following estimates are therefore based on the average value of Hæmatite and Cleveland Pig Iron for the years 1905 to 1912. The average rate taken at Rs. 42 per ton is therefore below what may be expected. Similarly for Ferro Manganese it is considered most improbable that the average price F. O. R. Works will be less than Rs. 135 per ton.

PROFITS.

The following profits may therefore be expected and in view of the conservative manner in which the estimates have been prepared there is every hope that the Company should obtain even better results than the excellent return herein shown.

	Rs.	Rs.
Sales.—		
110,000 tons Pig Iron @ Rs. 42 per ton F. O. R. Works	46,20,000	
73,000 tons Ferro Manganese @ Rs. 135 per ton F. O. R. Works	98,55,000	
		1,44,75,000
Inclusive costs.—		
110,000 tons Pig Iron @ Rs. 18 per ton.	19,80,000	
73,000 tons Ferro Manganese @ Rs. 65 per ton	47,45,000	
		67,25,000
Net profit per annum		77,50,000
Allowing 10 per cent. of Capital to be put to reserve	15,00,000	
Income Tax and Super Tax, Managing Agents' and Directors' Commissions, and Contingencies	15,00,000	
		30,00,000

This leaves a balance available for distribution of Rs. 47,50,000 which is equivalent to a Dividend on the Ordinary Capital of over 30 per cent. per annum.

This excellent return is based on selling prices over an average of 8 to 10 years before the war, and as it is unlikely that such low rates will have to be accepted in the future the Company should show even better results than above indicated. The prospects are therefore favourable, and the opportunity now offered to the public to take up Ordinary Shares in the Company at par is a very attractive one.

Messrs. Burn & Co. have special qualifications for the position of Managing Agents of the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. For many years they have acted as Managing Agents for Burn & Co., Ltd., whose Engineering Works at Howrah are the largest and one of the most up-to-date and successful in India. They have also successfully managed and developed the Potteries belonging to Burn & Co., Ltd., at Raneegunge, Gulfarbari, and Jubbulpore. These Potteries are now being greatly extended to cope with the increasing demand for high grade Fireclay and Silica Bricks, and these up-to-date Works will be of the greatest assistance to the new Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., in obtaining supplies of suitable refractory materials. The business of the Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., is closely allied to that of an Engineering Works, and with the addition of Mr. Fairhurst's specialist knowledge, Burn & Co. are in a position to assure Shareholders of the best possible attention to the affairs of the Company.

NOTICE.

RESOLUTION OF THE SUGAR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE SUGAR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION at the meeting held to-day, has unanimously resolved as follows:—

That with regard to the payment of the price of sugar arrived in Bombay Harbour per s.s. "OTTARUMARU" and s.s. "BICLE," from Java on 27th February, 1918, and 1st March, 1918, respectively, our merchants have according to the advice given to them unanimously resolved on 7th March, 1918, that in connection with the dispute as to late shipment with the officewallas to take delivery orders on payment of the price of the sugar under protest. Accordingly many of the sugar merchants have taken delivery orders after payment. Now some outside merchants raise false objections and delay payment. Now in order to avoid the charges of extra fee and short weight and etc., the Sub-Committee unanimously resolve and fix the market rate of the sugar imported by the said two steamers on F.B.H. terms as under:—

Java White T. M. O. G. W. and/or similar at 21s. 6d. per cwt.

Java Brown average 17 at 17s. 3d. per cwt.

The rate has been fixed as above and the object of making this resolution is to prevent auction sales and unnecessary duties and charges. Still for the convenience of every sugar merchants liberty is reserved for payment of the value of the sugar imported by the said two steamers till 18th March, 1918. Any party failing to make payment by the said date will be considered, bound by the rates, fixed by this Sub-Committee as above stated.

The liability of all extra fees and short-weight after the due date, that is seven days after sending the invoice, will remain on the party failing to take delivery of the goods.

The above resolution is binding on every one, who has signed the contract of the Sugar Merchants' Association.

(Sd.) HUSSAINBHAI JIVANJI (of Messrs. Karimji Jiwanji).
(Sd.) MANECKLAL TRICUMDAS (of Messrs. Uttamlal Manecklal).
(Sd.) RATANJI VIRPAL (of Messrs. Ratanji Khimji and Co.).
(Sd.) RAMCHAND HARGOWANDAS.
(Sd.) VITHALDAS MAGANLAL (of Messrs. Mathradas Bhawan and Co.).
(Sd.) KASAM HAJI TAYEB (of Messrs. Abdul Ajij Haji Tayeb).
(Sd.) UTTAMCHAND HARICHAND (of Messrs. Dalchharam Nanchand).
(Sd.) DAYASHANKER DEVSHANKER.

Members of the Sub-Committee of the Sugar Merchants' Association.

Dated 14th March, 1918. 3143

TO FINANCIERS.

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER to advance up to one lakh or more, by gradual increments, in a going concern of Mill-store and Motor Car Business. Hand some profits. 10 to 15 per cent. on the total turnover guaranteed.

For further particulars apply to Box No. 963, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 3168

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PAUPER PETITION No. 4 of 1918.

To

ARTHUR EDWIN HARBOUR, of Mhow formerly residing at Mhow, but his present whereabouts unknown to the Petitioner.

TAKE NOTICE that Rhoda Evelyn Harbour, residing in House No. 241 at Two Tanks, without the Fort of Bombay, has presented to this Honourable Court a Petition for leave to institute in *forma pauperis* against you a suit praying for a decree for divorce for her marriage with the Respondent on grounds mentioned in the petition herein, for the custody of the child of the marriage Nelly May, and for the costs of this suit, and that the Court in pursuance of rule 6 of Order XXXIII of the Code of Civil Procedure has appointed Tuesday the 9th day of April 1918 eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon for hearing any evidence which you may then bring forward in disproof of the Pauperism of the Petitioner.

Dated this 13th day of March 1918.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

3199.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913
and
in the matter of the Broach Industrial Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in voluntary Liquidation).
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA...Liquidator and Petitioner.

UPON reading the petition of the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company solemnly declared on the 16th instant and upon hearing Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the said Liquidator, I do Order that all parties concerned do appear before the Sitting Judge in Chambers at 11-30 a.m. in the forenoon on the 23rd day of March, 1918, and show cause, if any, they have, why the Court should not give to the said Liquidator directions on the following matters and such other directions as it may think proper :—

(a) Whether in the events that have happened the petitioner should prepare fresh lists of creditors and contributories of the said Company and file the same in this Hon'ble Court.
(b) Whether the creditors whose debts carry interest either under agreement or order of the Court or in law are entitled to interest from the 14th of July 1915 till payment and if so at what rate the same should be paid.
(c) Whether the creditors whose debts do not carry interest are entitled to interest from the 14th of July 1915 till payment and if so at what rate the same should be paid.
(d) Whether any action and if so what should be taken against the said Frederick Alexander in respect of the monies remaining unpaid by him as regards the 4 Preference shares as to which he has been settled as a Contributory in the list of Contributories of the said Company.
(e) Whether the holders of Preference shares are entitled in the first instance to be paid cumulative dividend from 1st January 1913 before returning the surplus capital of the Company to the preference and ordinary shareholders of the Company and if so upto what date.
(f) Whether the Preference shareholders of the Company are to be paid in full in the first instance the amounts subscribed towards the shares and the surplus capital to be divided *prorata* among the ordinary shareholders or whether the preference and the ordinary shareholders are entitled *pari passu* to have the surplus capital divided among them *prorata* according to the face value of the shares held by them.
(g) Whether the Petitioner should not obtain a Reconveyance from the Mortgagees on payment under protest to the said Mortgagees of the amounts claimed by them.
(h) Whether the Petitioner should take any and if so what action against the said Mortgagees to dispute the amounts due at foot of their mortgage and enable him to recover the excess paid under protest.
(i) Whether the Petitioner should take any and if so what action in respect of the claims mentioned in paras 8, 14, 18 and 29 of the said petition.
(j) Whether at the time of the completion of the sale of the Company's properties to the said Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy the Petitioner should allow to him a set off against the purchase price for the amount of the value of the shares of the said Company held by him in his own name and in the names of his nominees and if such set off is to be allowed what amount should be taken for each share for the purposes of the set off.
(k) Whether any and if so what directions should be given to the Petitioner regarding the payment to the creditors of the said Company and of the first dividend to the preference and ordinary shareholders of the Company.
(l) Whether in the events that have happened the terms of remuneration payable to the Petitioner should not be revised and whether the said remuneration should not be fixed at the rate allowed under the Rules of this Hon'ble Court on the assets of the Company coming to his hands or at such other rate as this Hon'ble Court should determine with authority to the Petitioner to receive such remuneration from the assets.
(m) What directions if any should be given to the Petitioner regarding the payment of dividends on the shares to the representatives of deceased shareholders or to the shareholdars who have lost their share certificates.
(n) Whether the costs of the Liquidators until the resignation of the said Bhuvneshwargiriji and of the Petitioner as Liquidator thereafter of the liquidation proceedings should not be paid out of the assets of the said Company when taxed as between attorney and client.

AND I DO FURTHER ORDER that this Summons be served on the Attorneys of all the parties who have filed their appearance herein and published once in each of the following papers viz. The "Times of India," the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Broach Samachar" AND I DO LASTLY ORDER that this Summons be filed on or before the 22nd instant.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI.

(Sd.) BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Liquidator's Attorneys.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1918. 3206

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. LAURENCE GOMES alias ANTONIO FRANCIS GOMES and PEDRO LAURENCE GOMES have contracted to sell to our client Mr. Harjiwan Walji the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim thereon or thereto by way of inheritance charge, mortgage, sale, gift, bequest, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hamum Street, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the same will be completed without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Old No. 60, New Survey No. 199, Ward No. 3837, Street No. 165, situate at Cavel Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Pandoo Govindji, but now of Josa Gomes, on the West formerly the property of Nandoobai woman but now of Nasserwanji Jamsetji Andiaroo, on the North formerly the property of Ramchandra Parive but now of Nowroji Pitalwalla and on the South formerly the property of Maria Portuguese but now of Jone Caetano De Souza.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1918.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3179.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JAMNADAS NARANDAS and BHAWANIDAS NARANDAS MOTIWALA have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhuleshwar, Panchayat Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 382 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward, Nos. 4457 and Street Nos. 65 and 2 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 117, New No. 917, Old Survey No. 95 and New Survey No. 457 and bounded as follows:—i. e., to say on or towards the East by the Panchayat Wadi, on or towards the West by the Cathedral Street, on or towards the North by the property of Manekchand Panachand and, on or towards the South by the Dawoodji's Temple and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3205

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of Bai GOMTIBAI, widow of Thaker Jetha Purshotam, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased

Bai SONIBAI, wife of Vallabhdas Purshotam and daughter of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of Bai Gomtibai the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of March, 1918.

Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3187

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the business of the Bombay Branch of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, of New York, which was till the 28th of February, 1918, conducted by Mr. Chunilal G. Munim, as our Manager, is now being conducted by Messrs. Chunilal and Ardeshir, as our Representatives, as from the 1st of March, 1918.

UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. COMPANY,
T. D. COCHRANE,
Attorney.

Heera House, Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, 14th March, 1918.

3147

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS CATCHING FISH ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant at 8-30 a.m. (B.T.), the several rights mentioned hereunder:—

13 rights of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months), from the Old Sonapur ground, at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road, Health Camp Main Drain, between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water canal, on Municipal ground at Coorla for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground, at Haines Road, for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, De Lisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sale of the above rights, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort or to the Deputy Health Officer, G. Ward in his office near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. J. H. Kharmoosh & Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Salum H. Basri:

Bekhor Ewart 300 bags of Egyptian Loaf sugar.

Ex. s.s. "Lotus" arrived on the 17th ultimo.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TIN CEILINGS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Office concerned:—

One lot of embossed tin ceilings of different designs and sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS AT WEST AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY the 25th March, 1918 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction on Plot No. 73 the following 15 Building Plots for a term of 99 years.

LOT NO. 1.—Plot No. 57—A very valuable plot of Building land, having long frontages to Morland Reynolds Road, containing 1,490 square yards.

LOT NO. 2—Plot No. 73.—An excellent building site about 1,227 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—Plot No. 79.—Facing the Recreation ground about 1,100 square yards.

LOT NO. 4—Plot No. 81.—Facing the Recreation ground about 998 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—Plot No. 84.—Situate at the junction of Lamington Road and Cirrus Avenue.

LOT No. 6—Plot No. 85.—Situate at the junction of Cirrus Avenue and Motlabai Street.

LOT NO. 7.—Plot No. 129.—Area 1,004 square yards.

LOT NO. 8.—Plot No. 130.—Area 973 square yards.

LOT NO. 9.—Plot No. 131.—Area 997 square yards.

LOT NO. 10.—Plot No. 132.—Area 978 square yards.

LOT NO. 11.—Plot No. 93.—Area 787 square yards.

LOT NO. 12—Plot No. 133.—Area 913 square yards.

LOT NO. 13—Plot No. 134.—Area 969 square yards.

LOT NO. 14.—Plot No. 94.—Area 1,001 square yards.

LOT NO. 15.—Plot No. 143.—Area 1,059 square yards.

The buildings other than outhouses on plots No. 73, 79, 81 and 57 shall not exceed a ground and one upper floor in height: buildings other than outhouses on other plots may consist of a ground and one upper floor. In all cases the outhouses shall consist of a ground floor only.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Board's Land Manager Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 18th March, 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES LONGCLOTH.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY, MONDAY the 18th March, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Sheth Tarachand Hiralal at his shop in 3rd Gulli at Ganeshchawk Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Dahyabhai Hiralal.

8 bales Longcloth No. 4½ or others (being the 2nd instalment out of the contract of 30 bales according to the decision of arbitrators).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BAGS NAGKESAR.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Champaklal Jagjiwandas & Co., at their godown in Katha Bazar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thaker Keshavji Ramdas:—

51 bags Nagkesar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BAGS COCHIN DRIEDGINGER.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th March, 1918 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Thaker Vithaldas Damodardas at his godown at Katha Bazar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Pranlal Kanji:—

200 bags dried ginger Cochin.

Ex. "Fatehmari Alamgiri Tindale Dharma."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1918.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND LAND IN ARAB LANE, GRANT ROAD, NEAR MR. JASSAWALA'S BUNGALOW.

Under instruction from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Ahmed Joonas Haji Abdul Rehman, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th March, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawl or range of buildings, situate on the Western side of Grant Road Cross Lane, or Grant Road No. 1 (Arab Lane), in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 721-1-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 47 and Survey No. 6959, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 2476, Street No. 8-10, Street Falkland Road, and bounded on the East by the aforesaid Grant Road Cross Lane on the west by the Salt Batty ground of the charitable temple belonging to Ramrutton Sakharam, on the North by the property of Lallji Khimji, and on the south by the property of Rutlonji Maneckji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the owner at their Office, No. 123 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N.B.—Private offers will be received by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., or the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS.
SALE OF MORTON'S JAMS AND C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Office concerned, sell by Public Auction, at Nanjee Javeri's Godown No 83 near the Hindoo Temple, Bhendy Bazaar, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. the following:—

200 cases, each 6 dozen tins Morton's assorted Jams.

9 cases, each 6 dozen tins Crosse and Blackwell's Oxford Sausages.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION will be RESERVED for the PARDAH PARTIES on MONDAY, 18th March, 1918, between 12 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) 3105

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
GREAT WEEK-END SUCCESS OF NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME,
LITTLE ZOE RAE
in the exciting Drama,
"THE CIRCUS OF LIFE."
A baby philosopher brings happiness to the troubled inhabitants of a whole rooming-house by the irresistible power of her Sunny-tempered disposition.
"A DARK DEED."
A funny Comic full of laughter.
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, 1, Annas 8 and 5. Box Seats Rs. 2.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA
Lamington Road, North.
To-Night!
Fourth Instalment of the most remarkable serial screen drama of a decade
THE GREAT SECRET
Chapters 10th, 11th, 12th
featuring
FRANCIS BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE.
DON'T MISS THIS FINE LONG INSTALMENT
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

Rs. 4

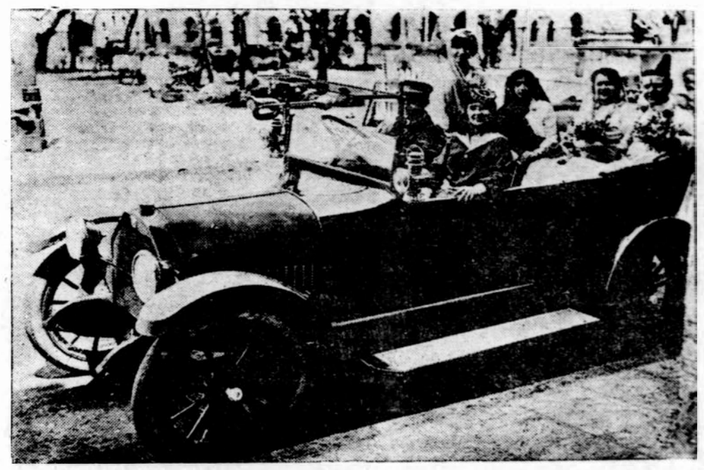
Will Bring You One BeautifulSet of
32 BRASS TOYS
As Cheap As Charming
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family Should Have A Set.
Order from:
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE.

By Special Request only at the 6-30 P.M. performance



10 P.M. performance THE Yellow Ticket, A RUSSIAN DRAMA BURLESQUE

MELBOURNE'S PARSEE BURLESQUE
EAST LYNNE
Commencing Thursday, 21st March.

THE THIRD WEEK,

recently commenced at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
promises to be as full of Life and Action as the preceding weeks, for in this Third Instalment—Chapters 5 and 6 (4,000 feet)—the Serial Screen narrative of
"JUDEX"
reaches its climax in interest and pathos.
Hundreds have come and are still coming—and will keep on coming to watch the superb acting of the glorious pair of baby stars—the pair of world's, perhaps, greatest children actors, who are a special feature of this photo drama.
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one amongst the number. You really *CANNOT* keep out of it.

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To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Pathe's Absolute Latest in Serials
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Read the stories in the "Times of India."
This Week Ninth and Tenth Episodes.
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Universal's Master Serial
THE GRAY GHOST
To-night and every night upto Friday next
At 7, 8-45 & 10-30
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THE MAJESTIC
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The most sensational serial ever shown in Bombay.
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PRICES—	Balcony,	Reserved,	First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
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THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

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NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 2417
More Sensational Second Instalment
12,000 ft. of
THE
"PEG OF THE RING"
The plot thickens, the characters develop and the interest increases.
PRICES HALF ONLY
SATURDAY & SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEE at 3 and 5 & EVERY NIGHT at 7, 9 and 11 (S. T.)
Our Coming Features
"JACKO! JACKO!!"
And then
'THE CRIMSON STAIN"

See it To-day

Good Counsel is better than a thousand hands, so be advised in time
To-morrow may be too late.
Don't wait till we have to tell you it is too late for you to see this picture
"SORROWS OF SATAN"
from the world-famous novel of that title
By
MARIE CORELLI
This remarkable production will be shown in this city for a few days more, so just get a move on, Mr. Picturegoer.
The Pinnacle of Motionpicture Achievements
Remember that he who hesitates is lost, so act now, make up your mind to-day.
Thrice Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA,
Near Crawford Market.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Annual General Meeting of Bombay Ladies' Branch of National Indian Association, Government House, Malabar Point, 5 p.m.
Cricket Match: His Excellency's XI v. H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's XI, Willingdon Sports Club ground, 12 noon.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament begins.

TUESDAY, Mar. 19.

Cricket Match: His Excellency's XI v. H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's XI, Willingdon Sports Club ground, 12 noon.
Second Conference of Indian Home Rule League, on open space near French Bridge, 8-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 20.

Song Recital by Miss Margaret Vereker at Women's Employment Bureau, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Mar. 21.

Jamshedi Naoroz (Parsi Holiday). Banks closed.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 p.m. and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Robinhood" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30
New Alahambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Domestic Occurrence.

HURST—At St. George's Hospital, on the 16th instant, of small-pox, wife of W. Hurst and second daughter of the late Thomas and Ellen Hatton of Preston and Bombay. Home papers please copy.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

35TH POONA BATTALION (I. D. F.)

POONA, Mar. 18.

PART I.

472 Drill and Instruction.

Parades for the week ending Saturday, 23-3-1918:—

At Headquarters:—

Monday, 18th March, 7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.

Tuesday, 19th March, 7 to 9 a.m., A and B Companies (Actives) and Recruits. Dress, Drill Order, Grey Shirts. (Company Training).

Wednesday, 20th March, 7 to 8 a.m., Recruits.

Friday, 22nd March, 7 to 9 a.m., A and B Companies and Recruits. (Reserves 7 to 8 a.m.) Dress, Drill Order. Prize distribution 8-15 a.m.

473 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Wednesdays, 20th and 27th instant, at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day for the firing of Championship Competitions which will close on the last date.

474 Periodical Training.—It is notified for information that with the sanction of the General Officer Commanding, Poona Brigade, Periodical Training will be held in abeyance from April 15th to May 15th. Permission to leave the station must be obtained as usual.

475 Drill Books.—"Notes on Bayonet Training." Copies of the above are available for issue. All N. C. O.'s should apply for them at Headquarters at once.

476 Equipment.—Members in possession of Haversacks and water bottles are directed to return them to Headquarters (without fail) before the 19th instant.

477 Cartridges Dummy Drill. It is notified for information and strict compliance that Cartridges Dummy Drill are not to be taken on the Musketry Range.

PART II.

478 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 160 Pte. N. S. Kaikobad, A Company, from 22-3-1918 to 21-4-1918.

No. 676 Pte. A. V. Bowley, A Company, from 1-4-1918 to 31-7-1918.

No. 536 Pte. H. S. H. Pilkington, B Company, from 16-3-1918 to 23-3-1918.

No. 341 Cadet V. J. Kabraji, B Company, from 21-3-1918 to 21-6-1918.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, 35th Poona Battn. (I. D.F.).

4TH (GROUP) BOMBAY GARRISON ARTILLERY (I. D. F.)

Mar. 18.

PART I.

No. 10 Company (late "A" Co.) and No. 12 Company (late "C" Co.).

No parades unless specially ordered later; any such will be posted at Headquarters. All Officers, Warrant Officers, N. C. O.'s and Men should visit Headquarters daily at 11 a.m. to acquaint themselves with any new orders as the Inspector-General of Royal Garrison Artillery may wish to inspect the whole Corps during the week.

"D" Company E. E. (½) Active and (½) Reserve.

Monday, 6 p.m., Arsenal, Expert and Extra Efficients. (2 hours).

Tuesday, 6 p.m., Arsenal, Efficients and Non-Efficients. (2 hours).

Friday, 7-15 a.m., Headquarters. (2 hours).

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, 4th (Group) Bombay Garrison Artillery (I. D. F.).

DEATH.

MATUNGA REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution will be held at the Reformatory, Matunga, on Tuesday, 26th March, 1918, at 5-15 p.m.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated during the month of February was 506 of which there were 32 males 219 females, and 255 children.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Mr. Loius Peltier delivered a lecture on Wednesday last on the study of "The French language as it is taught in Bombay," in the rooms of the Cercle Litteraire. The meeting has been adjourned to Friday the 22nd inst. at 6 p.m. to permit of a general debate on the subject by all those interested in it.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The prize distribution and the first anniversary of the Girgaum Night High School was held on Friday at The Vanita Vishram Hall Sandhurst Road. Among those present were Mr. S. R. Bomonji, Dr. Velkar Dr. Sathe, Messrs. S. D. Navalkar, K. R. Divekar, M. M. Joshi, K. M. Bodas and others. Dr. Velkar having introduced Mr. Bomonji in apt terms requested him to preside on the occasion. After the proposal was duly seconded an interesting programme of songs by the students of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya and some lively feats in mimicry by Mr. Sane having been gone through, Mr. K. M. Bodas, the principal of the School gave a short history of the School, thanking the Managing Committee of the Society for their co-operation. He also thanked his co-workers Messrs. Divekar, Khare and others who volunteered their services to the School and exhorted them to continue their noble and disinterested services in the cause of education. He expressed his gratitude to the Trustees of The Marwari Vidyalaya who not only gave their spacious premises for the School but had also rendered every possible help to the institution.

Mr. S. R. Bomonji then distributed the prizes and delivered a short address suitable to the occasion in which he laid special emphasis on the formation of character which, in his opinion, should have first place in the education of youths of this country. Mr. Divekar proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and Mr. N. M. Joshi who rose to support congratulated the Society upon the success of the School and eulogised their efforts in the direction of the Night Schools.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARK.

STEPHENS' BLUE BLACK INK.

G. S. Tarkhad, v. The King-Emperor (Complainant—Chotalal Keshavji).

Before Justices Shah and Kemp.

This was an appeal against the decision of Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The Magistrate convicted the accused, appellant on charges of selling bottles of Stephens' Ink with counterfeit trade mark and of applying false trade description to them under the provisions of section 6 and 7 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and sentenced him under section 486 of the Indian Penal Code to pay a fine of Rs. 201.

The facts are briefly these:—

The appellant J. S. Tarkhad was an assistant in Messrs. Wheeler and Co. He also did the business of the commission agent on his own account. In the month of October 1916 one Valibhai Gulam Hussein purchased 81 dozen bottles of Stephens' Ink from a Borah named Isafi Kaderbhai Sawai, through a broker. In or about November 1916, a part of this lot was sold to one Mahomedbhoy Kaderbhoy through the accused. The accused met the complainant in January 1917, who owned a stationery shop and asked him if he would purchase a lot of Stephens' Ink. The price agreed upon was Rs. 19-8 per dozen bottles on the 26th of January 1917 about 39 dozen bottles were sent direct from the place of Valibhai Gulam Hussen to the complainant's godown. The complainant Chotalal suspected the genuineness of the ink supplied to him and so he saw Mr. Payne, the constituted attorney of Mr. H. C. Stephens, the proprietor of Stephens' Inks.

A CABLE CONFIRMATION.

Mr. Payne was shown a few bottles out of the lot delivered to the complainant and he was of opinion that they bore counterfeit labels. He sent one bottle out of the lot to England and received a cablegram to the effect that the bottle bore a counterfeit label and that the ink was not the genuine ink, sold by the manufacturers. He thereupon, sent for the complainant and directed him to bring one genuine bottle of Stephens' Ink and one bottle purchased by him from the accused for the purpose of being sent to the Chemical Analyser.

The Chemical Analyser in his report stated that one of the bottles which contained Ink, was different in composition from the genuine Stephens' Ink and that the said Ink appeared to be prepared from an entirely different formula.

A complaint was then filed before the Magistrate, and an application was made for search warrant. The warrant was executed and nothing material to the case was seized then.

A statement was made on behalf of the accused that he had been supplied with the ink by Valibhai Gulam Hussen and that he had merely acted in the matter as a commission agent.

NOT HIS RESPONSIBILITY.

He further stated that as the goods had gone direct from Valibhai's place to the complainant's godown, the accused had not seen them and that he did not know, nor had he any opportunity of knowing that the bottles bore counterfeit labels. The accused also gave further information required by Mr. Payne regarding the matter.

The Magistrate however framed the charges against the accused and held that the accused had not acted innocently in the matter as alleged by him but that on the contrary he appeared to be a willing tool and a conspirator of Valibhai and had knowingly palmed off the bottles bearing counterfeit labels.

Justice Shah in delivering the judgment observed that admitting without deciding, as indeed it was unnecessary to decide, that the bottles produced before the Magistrate were the identical bottles delivered to the complainant and that they bore counterfeit labels and contained spurious ink, the real question was whether the accused had acted innocently or not. His lordship held that the conduct of the accused, more particularly his conduct at the very first opportunity when he appeared before the Magistrate was incompatible with his guilt. He had discharged the burden cast upon him of proving that he had acted innocently in the matter and therefore the conviction should be quashed. The report of the Chemical Analyser was clearly inadmissible in evidence and ought not to have been acted upon.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

Justice Kemp further observed that the bottles produced before the Magistrate were the identical bottles supplied to the complainant by the accused and that they contained spurious ink. The report of the Chemical Analyser was clearly inadmissible in evidence but apart from that there was evidence of the complainant himself upon that point and the further fact that if the bottles contained genuine ink nobody would have taken the trouble of putting counterfeit labels on these bottles. But while he was fully aware of the fact that trade all over the Empire ought to be protected from piracy it was equally, if not more, imperative that accused persons should not be convicted except upon clear and convincing evidence. Referring to the question of the accused's knowledge of the counterfeit labels he was of opinion that he had discharged the burden that lay upon him under section 486 of the Indian Penal Code and section 7 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

Their Lordships accordingly set aside the conviction and ordered the fine if paid. to be refunded.

Mr. S. G. Velinker instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Fereira and Divan appeared for the accused.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the complainant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 18TH OF MARCH, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4-18—Shroff & Dinsha, Bai Tehunna and ors v. Kaikhusru Muncherji & anr, Mulla and Mulla.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1139-14—Raghavayya N & Co., Madhusudan Wasudeo Athalye v. Irsangappa bin Basaprachappa Doob.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co., Part Heard.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

1334-17—Madhoji K & Ch, Meghji Ladha a firm v. Diwanchand Rustomji & Co. a firm.

SHORT CAUSE.

88-18—Shroff & D, Hormusji Burjorji Baria & anr v. Sorabji Sheriar Irani & anr, Pandia and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

976-15—Patell and Ez, Kavarlal Doongaji v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

996-15—Patell and Ez, Ratanial Manalal & anr v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jasoodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1219-16—Amin and D, Sabrabibi v. Abdulkarim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and D.

609-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledina, Captain and V.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

816-05—Bhaishanker K & G, Cuursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matubhai J & M.

641-23825-16—Motichand & D, Nemchand Fakirchand v. Desai Raghunathji Khandoobhai, Manecklal and Co.

RECRUITING AMONG BOMBAY CATHOLICS.

MR. CADELL ON RECOGNITION OF WAR SERVICES.

A mass meeting of the Catholics of Bombay convened by Capt. the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes, President, Catholic Recuitment Commmittee, was held on Sunday last in the hall of the Antonio De Souza School, Byculla. The meeting was largely attended and the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell presided.

On taking the chair, the chairman called upon Lt. J. Alban D'Souza, one of the Joint honorary secretaries of the Executive Committee., to address the meeting. Lt. D'Souza gave a brief account of the work done by the Committee during the three and a half months of its existence commencing from the 1st of December last. Nearly 370 recruits have been sent up. Of these about 70 were, for various reasons, rejected and 32 are still on trial. He impressed upon the assembly that the Committee was as keenly interested in the securing of recruits as in looking after their interests and welfare, wherever they may happen to be sent. He cited three instances, showing how upon inquiries made by him the whereabouts was easily obtained, of three recruits, recruited early in December, and of whom no news was received by relatives for nearly two months. He concluded with an ardent appeal to the Catholics to continue to lend to their Committee the heartiest co-operation and support.

Capt. the Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes who spoke next thanked the Catholics for the support they have hitherto given to the Committee to enable them to carry on the work of recruitment, and he urged upon them the great need of further and continued support to achieve the success, that every Catholic, he felt sure, had at heart.

As the assembly was largely composed of Portuguese Catholics hailing from Goa Messrs. A. Z. D'Souza and R. Pinto were called upon to address it in the Concanim vernacular. Both the speakers explained clearly what kind of recruits were wanted, what the benign British Government does for them to look after their interests and welfare during their period of service, and what advantages they have in lending their services to Government through the Catholic Recruitment Committee.

CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN WAR.

The Hon. Mr. Cadell then addressed the meeting at some length and said he was very pleased to be present there. He had no doubt whatever about the loyalty of the Catholic Community. In this war several Catholic interests were concerned and in particular those connected with Catholic Belgium. It was on this account befitting that Catholic Portugal, with which so many of those present here are connected, came to the side of the Allies. All the Catholics have a real, he might even say a personal, interest in the war. The Catholic Community stood high with regard to education and intelligence. The Catholics of Bombay have, therefore, a great future open to them. The results so far achieved by the Recruiting Committee were very creditable and satisfactory. He would appeal to the Catholics to do their best and he would assure them that their work would be appreciated. He was not fond of going into politics but many political changes would shortly take place and it behove the minor Communities, if they wished to hold their own, to qualify themselves not only by education but by superior services to the State. And should they come forward at this time to render their services to the State, these would not be forgotten.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Dr. A. G. Viegas and seconded by Mr. Peter Baptista, the meeting terminated.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

MR. TILAK TO PRESIDE.

The second Indian Home Rule League Conference will be held in a shamiana erected on the open grounds near the French Bridge, on 26th March, 1918, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), under the presidency of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

An influential Reception Committee under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, has been formed already and has commenced its work. Only members of the Indian Home Rule League can attend the conference as delegates. The delegation fee is Re. 1 only. Different branches are requested to supply credentials to intending delegates. Chairs can be reserved by paying eight annas extra. The accommodation in the shamiana is limited to about 2,500 seats and intending delegates are requested to secure their tickets as early as possible to avoid disappointment afterwards. 700 tickets are being reserved specially for members in the mofussil and will be delivered to them in order of their demand for the same. The fee of the members of the Reception Committee is Rs. 5. Chairs will be reserved for them free of any other charge. Similarly chairs will be reserved free for members of the Central Committee and office-bearers of the several branches. Visitors' fee is Rs. 10 only. They will be admitted only if space permits. The Reception Committee do not propose to undertake boarding and lodging arrangements, as in Bombay it is generally easy for individual delegates to make their own arrangements much cheaper. But they are ready with their help in this regard to any person requiring the same. Tickets can be purchased from the office at 735, Girgaum Road, in office hours from the 20th instant. Members in the mofussil should write to reserve their tickets and purchase them on their arrival here. Suggestions are welcome and should be addressed to the General Secretaries. "Home Rule, Bombay," is the telegraphic address of this office.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK.

APPEAL FOR WORKERS.

The various sub-committees which were appointed the other day, are considering the steps to be taken in order to make the "National Education Week" thoroughly worthy of a city of Bombay's pre-eminence. In this connection the co-operation of the public is urgently necessary and the General Committee appeal for the assistance of the young men and women of the city in the house to house collection work and in organising exhibitions, shows and benefit performances. Students can join in the work, as the movement has nothing to do with politics and by rendering direct and indirect aid, will be enabling the organisers to add one more stone in the grand structure that our national leaders have undertaken to raise. Since there is very little time left before the Committee, they hope that our young men, many of whom are free from examinations, would readily respond to the appeal in a worthy manner. The Committee welcome any useful suggestions from students and others interested in the work, and will be pleased to enlist volunteers, who are willing to undertake in their localities collection work. Intending workers will be promptly furnished with detailed particulars by Mr. R. H. Kolsavala, General Secretary, at the Chartered Bank Building, Fort, daily between the hours of 4-30 and 5 p.m. It is particularly requested that students who are going or have already gone home on their vacation will kindly give a little of their time daily to work in their towns and villages and make collections on behalf of the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PANDIT MEMORIAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Mar. 14.

The following subscriptions towards a memorial to be raised in honour of the late Mr. S. N. Pandit of Rajkot, are acknowledged:—

Mr. D. B. Shukla, Rs. 500; Mr. Kalianrai Jethabhai Baxi, Rs. 250; Khan Bahadur Bezonji Mervanji, Rs. 50; Mr. Dinkarprasad M. Buch, Rs. 50; Rao Bahadur Vithalrai H. Dave, Rs. 30; Mr. Ladhabhai Harji Parmar, Rs. 25; and Mr. Harikrishna Lalshanker Dave (Surat), Rs. 10.

INADEQUATE PAY IN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 14.

It is understood that the Indian Telegraph Association dissatisfied with the five per cent. war bonus granted them, are again memorializing the Viceroy, expressing gratitude for the concession, but pointing out its inadequate and inappreciable effect on small salaries, especially when the actual rise in cost have ranged from 75 to 150 per cent. The scale of increases solicited is Rs. 20 bonus on salaries of Rs. 100 and under, Rs. 25 from Rs. 100—300, Rs. 30 from Rs. 300—500, Rs. 35 from Rs. 500; the allowances to have retrospective effect from April 1st last year.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

GENTLEMEN HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following is the result of the match played at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday:—

Mr. C. E. Gwyther beat Capt. J. A. Shorten, 6-1, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

The following matches will be played this afternoon:—

Mr. and Mrs. Jones v. Capt. Tofts and Mrs. Boaner.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

Mr. J. W. Jessop v. Mr. E. G. Montgomery.

Mr. G. M. Rose v. Mr. F. Bennett.

PLIGHT OF TENANT'S IN BOMBAY.

STORY OF ASSAULT BY LANDLORD'S BILL-COLLECTOR.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

Before Mr. Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Jay Jayram, Fakirji Amirji's bill-collector, with committing housetrespass, and, after due preparation, assualting with a bamboo, Janabai and her husband Meshri Naga.

Janabai, the complainant, deposed that she resides with her husband on the first floor of a house in Khoja Street. Her landlord served them with a notice to vacate the house. They failing to get a suitable place refused to vacate it and the landlord sent for them. They declined to go and see him. His bill-collector, Jay Jayram, a Purdeshi, accompanied by some others, then came to their room at 8 p.m. on Thursday last. The accused struck her on the head with a bamboo, causing a severe wound, and also struck her husband on the arm. Whilst striking the latter, the bamboo hit a kerosine-oil lamp which fell down and set the room on fire, which however, was shortly afterwards extinguished by the Fire Brigade which came up.

The accused pleaded guilty to the assault; but said that, it was not premeditated. He went to demand rent and as he was abused by the complainants, he got angry and struck them. Further hearing was adjourned to the 18th instant.

EXTERNMENT OF MESSRS TILAK AND PAL.

BELGAUM CITIZEN'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Mar. 16.

At a public meeting held yesterday resolutions were passed entering an emphatic protest against the action of the India Government in refusing permission to Messrs. Tilak and Pal to attend the All-India Congress Committe at Delhi and also against the continuance of the externment orders of the Punjab and Delhi Governments and urging on the Viceroy and Secretary of State the need of immediate cancellation of the orders. The meetings expressed sympathy with the objects of to-morrow's Bombay meeting for a similar purpose.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AGENDA

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 19th, Sir Sankaran Nair will lay on the table a statement regarding the amount spent by the various local Governments on anti-malarial measures during the last ten years. On the motion of Sir Willian Vincent a bill to provide for special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions will be considered and passed.

At the meeting of 22nd, Sir William Meyer will present the budget for 1918-19. The Usury Bill, the Army Act Amendment Bill and the Bill to control the withdrawal of capital from the money market by companies will be considered and passed.

His Excellency the Viceroy will unveil a marble bust of the late Mr. Gokhale in the vestibule of the Imperial Council Chamber on the 22nd instant. The bust has been subscribed by the European members of the Council.

LUCKNOW COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 15.

There was a whole day's sitting of the Council yesterday when the heads of departmental budgets were explained by the secretaries. A number of resolutions came up for discussion, but were either withdrawn or defeated. The Council adjourned to 3rd April.

WOODEN SHIPBUILDING IN RANGOON

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Mar. 15.

Rangoon is making a determined effort to revive wooden shipbuilding on a large scale, having regard to the inexhaustible supply of teak. There was launched yesterday at Duneeday, Rangoon a sea-going two-masted brig, length 90 feet, width 21 feet, depth of 12½ feet, when loaded. She was built by Munshi Aziz Suban and Co. The brig is intended for cargo trade between Burma and India. The keel of a second and larger boat of 280 tons gross was laid today. Two large three-master barques are approaching completion at Rangoon. The builders are the Indian Christian timber firm of Messrs. A. V. Joseph and Co. Each of these has a tonnage of 1,200 and the dimensions are 165 feet length over all, breadth 31 feet, depth 18½ feet and draught fully loaded of seven feet. The vessels are of teak throughout and filled with steam winches and cranes. The first will be launched next month. Other similar contracts are in view. The vessels have only taken six months to build.

NOAKHALI LOOTING CASE JUDGMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

Judgment has been delivered by the Noakhali Special Tribunal in the Kutirhat looting case. Of the original 32 accused two were discharged during the trial, 5 have been acquitted and the rest convicted. Sentences varying from six months to two years rigorous imprisonment were imposed with additional fines. Out of the fines, if realised, Rs. 500 have been ordered to be paid to three aggrieved shopkeepers.

BAN AGAINST "DAILY SIDAQAT."

PROTEST AGAINST PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S ORDER.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Kidderpore and its suburbs was held on the 10th instant at the premises of the Anjuman-i-Hidayat-i-Islam, Dent Mission Road, to protest against the Punjab Government's order prohibiting circulation of the daily "Sidaqate" in the Punjab under the Defence of India Act. Qazi Mohammad Ali Akram presided at the meeting. The following resolutions were passed:

"That this meeting of the Musalmans of Kidderpore (Calcutta) and its suburbs considers the orders of the Punjab Government to be unjust, unconstitutional, and illegal as the said order does not show any reason as to why the circulation of the "Sidaqat" has been stopped in the Punjab Province. The meeting further expresses its indignation and condemnation on the action of the Punjab Government and request for the immediate cancellation of the order in question.

"That in the opinion of this meeting the policy of the "Sidaqat" is very moderate and popular. The meeting assures Chaudhri Ghulam Hyder Khan Editor-Proprietor of the "Sidaqat" that the "Sidaqat" has the full sympathy and support of the Mussalmans and that the sound policy of the paper will not be affected by the oppressive order of the Punjab Government.

"That in the opinion of this meeting the oppressive policy of the Government officials in various Provinces with regard to the Muslim Press has endangered the very life of the Muslim papers and time has come when the Moslem public of India should take a concerted action about the existence and future of their national papers.

"That this meeting authories its president to send copies of the said resolutions to the Viceroy, the Punjab Government, the nominated Indian members of the Imperial and Provincial Councils. The President is requested to pray his Excellency the Viceroy that his Excellency should urge upon the Punjab Government to remove restrictions imposed upon the "Sidaqat" and that the President should also request the nominated Indian members of the Imperial and Punjab Councils to put proper questions about the "Sidaqat."

ITINERANT SANYASI INTERNED

DETERMINATION TO DISOBEY ORDER.

(From our Correspondent.)

MOTIHARI, Mar. 16.

Swami Satyadev a Graduate of the University of Washington, and famous Hindi writer and preacher has been interned at Motihari yesterday and prohibited from making any speeches, under the Defence Act by the Behar Government. No reasons are specified. The Swamiji refused acceptance of the order on the principle that laws denying the primary rights of citizenship can be created by no Government, and also because the order confining the Swamiji to Motihari interferes with his wanderings incumbent upon him as a Sanyasi who cannot live in one place for any length of time. The Swamiji is therefore determined to disobey the order.

DEFENCE ACT FUGITIVES

TWO ARRESTED AFTER ESCAPE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

Information has been received in Calcutta of the arrest in Nadia of two Bengali detenus who escaped from "Dullanda House" in Calcutta. Altogether three Bengalee detenus had escaped from "Dullanda House," two, namely Kanta Nalini Kanta Ghosh and Probodh Biswas, in December, 1916, and one, Probodh Das Gupta, in September last. The last one escaped the vigilance of the guard by keeping a dummy of a bundle of clothes in his bed covered with a sheet. Of these, Ghosh, who was arrested at Gauhati in the middle of January last and had a revolver with him with which he is reported to have fired at the police, is undergoing trial. Two others, Biswas and Das Gupta, were arrested on 11th instant at Nadia masquerading as Mahomedans. It is reported that their movements excited the suspicion of the local police and they were arrested as vagrants at first. They were afterwards found to be Hindus and were identified by the C. I. D. as the two absconding detenus from "Dullanda House" in Calcutta, where a number of suspects arrested under the Defence Act are interned. The two men under arrest belong to Eastern Bengal.

CLAIM OF INCOME TAX EXEMPTION.

SUIT OF BEST & CO. DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

At the High Court Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter delivered judgment in the suit under the Income-Tax Act which Messrs. Best and Co. brought against the Secretary of State. The suit was for a declaration that the Collector of Income-Tax had no right to vary, the composition agreement entered into by Messrs. Best and Co. with the Collector of Madras, before the recent amendment of the Income-Tax Act and also that the Collector had no right to call upon the plaintiffs to furnish a fresh return with a view to impose fresh assessment. The Hon. the Advocate-General took the preliminary objection that under Section 106 clause 2 of the Government of India Act of 1916 the matter being one relating to revenue, the High Court had no ordinary civil jurisdiction to try it. His lordship upheld this objection of the Advocate-General and dismissed the suit.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Monday, March 18, 1918.

A STONE FOR BREAD.

In the Imperial Legislative Council last week, the Hon. Mr. Sarma moved a resolution urging that one of the post-war reforms should be the introduction throughout British India of free and compulsory education immediately after the war. The reply given to the question of the Maharajah of Cossimbazar, on the subject by the Education Member, to which we referred the other day, had somewhat prepared us for the attitude which Government would take up in the matter. The attitude which they actually adopted—as manifested in the speech of Sir Sankaran Nair—was one on which nobody with the true interests of the country at heart can congratulate them. For, it is not merely that, as Mr. Jinnah said, Indians feel very keenly on this question. The widest possible diffusion of education throughout the country—which, as the experience of every civilized country has amply demonstrated is only possible through compulsion—must form the firm basis on which the structure of responsible Government to the development of which the Imperial Government are committed and which Indians are determined and destined to secure soon after the war.

This is not the first time that Mr. Sarma has brought forward such a proposal. Last year he vainly attempted to persuade the Government of India to draw up a scheme whereby primary education should be made universal, compulsory and free throughout British India within a period of fifteen years and to be introduced as soon as possible after the termination of the war. We then pointed out that his proposal was needlessly modest and that the period of fifteen years was too long. This year he modified the proposal, in view of the unanimous and intense feeling throughout the country on the subject, and asked the Government to introduce free and compulsory education immediately after the war. The hon. member had not to labour much to demonstrate the necessity of this step or to emphasise the moral and financial responsibility in the matter that rests on the Government. Nor did Sir Sankaran Nair require him to dwell on the necessity or value of mass education. For, as the Education Member said, there was not much dispute between Mr. Sarma and the Government of India on that point. However, to pay lip service to the necessity or value of mass education is one thing; to act immediately, earnestly and adequately up to the realisation is quite a different thing. This difference was marked between the attitude of the Government of India, as expressed by Sir Sankaran Nair, and the opinion of the public as voiced by Mr. Sarma. Thus while every thinking Indian feels that the introduction of free and compulsory education is a measure long overdue, the Education Member of the Government of India can only contemplate it as an "ideal" to be attained in some distant future. To the "teeming," millions of the country who have, for decades, hungered for intellectual bread, he can only offer a stone. "We are not prepared, to introduce compulsion," he said, "but we are prepared to do all we can to extend the existing system of primary education." It is hardly necessary to point out that Sir Sankaran Nair merely begged the question. Nobody questions the sincerity of Government in doing all they can to extend the existing system of primary education. But the existing voluntary system has outlived its day and is inherently incapable of attaining—except after a century and more—the end which Government and people alike have in view. If we are all agreed that the task of removing the appalling illiteracy of the people is not to be spread over centuries, it is obvious that there cannot be any question of adopting the easier of two alternative courses. For unless the experience of all civilized countries is not to be accepted the voluntary system can never be a substitute for compulsion. There is, therefore, only one course and the fact that Government have themselves realised the necessity of accepting compulsion for specified areas sufficiently disposes of the disingenuous attempt which Sir Sankaran Nair made to show that they have been doing much and intend doing more under the existing system.

As further examination of Sir Sankaran Nair' speech reveals the same reliance on facile sophistries. For instance, he said that one of the chief objections which Government had against Mr. Gokhale's scheme was "that under it expansion of education must be very uneven and must make the greatest progress in the particular areas where education is already most advanced, which is just the opposite of what we should ourselves wish to aim at." That is exactly our own objection to the system of optional compulsion advocated by Mr. Gokhale and now introduced in Bombay and about to be introduced in some other provinces. And yet the Government of India have now given their blessing to this scheme! The most unfortunate excuse, however, which Sir Sankaran Nair gave was the usual one of the difficulty of finance. "Any scheme for the general introduction of compulsion at an early date", he said, "would be impossible." The cost of the scheme, he added, would be about 12 crores of rupees annually and he asked: "How can we expect to get this money, or anything like it, immediately after the war?" Whatever force the financial excuse had before the war,—and we believe it had none,—for a responsible administrator to trot out this same excuse after all that the war has taught is to put himself out of court. Of the many revelations of the war, few have been so remarkable and unexpected as the enormous expansion of the revenues of this country and, what is more, the demonstration of its still greater potentialities for expenditure. The Indian people, no less than the people of Britain and other belligerent countries, have learnt to think unconcernedly in millions when before the war they could think only in thousands. After the war, education must be the first charge on the revenues of every State and much more of India. And what after all is twelve crores of rupees to 160 crores of rupees which the Finance Member expects to realise next year and what is it to forty-five crores which India now spends for military purposes?

AN EXCISE SCANDAL.

We have already referred to the recent action of the Government of Bombay in regard to the Uran distilleries, which as we showed amounts morally, if not actually, to a very grave breach of faith with people who have carried on a certain trade under license of Government for generations and who but a few years ago invested a large amount of new capital in the erection of new plant which they are now coolly asked to scrap, in order to serve the new policy of the Excise Department, without a pice of compensation. We should be very glad, as we stated, on a previous occasion to see the distilleries, so far as they serve the liquor shops, abolished altogether. But when Government proposes to make itself a monopolist at the expense of those who have invested their capital to assist it and who have been recognised as part of a licensed system, it is the apotheosis of cynical disregard for moral obligations, to tell the latter: You have served our purpose. We are going to try a different policy and you can go to the devil!

Since we last wrote, however, there have been further developments in the matter. It is believed that Government are now considering the idea of building a central distillery at Sabermati, near Ahmedabad, instead of at Deolali. It would be interesting to know what has transpired within so short a time to cause them to reconsider their previsus decision. In the meanwhile, they have taken action, which, in our opinion, amounts to a scandal. It has always been the policy of Government not to give a contract for the supply of country spirit to one company or firm for more than one district. It was on this ground that some six years ago a distiller was deprived of his contract for Poona, because he then had contracts for the Surat and Khandesh districts. It is rather surprising, then, apart from many other obvious considerations, to find that a European company, Messrs. Carew & Co., who already held contracts for Thana and Surat districts, have been given the contract for the supply of liquor to areas, to which at present liquor is supplied by the Uran distilleries. Nor is this all. Government offered the Uran distillerics 14 annas and 15 annas per proof gallon, so long as the proposed new central distillery at Deolali was not ready. To Messrs. Carew & Co., however, they have given the contract at the rate of Re 1 per proof gallon, and this without having invited tenders! We challenge the Excise Department to offer any respectable reason for what, on the face of it, is an amazing piece of favouritism extended to a European firm, which has already been so lavishly favoured that it is about to become a monopolist and will presently have both the Government and the public at its mercy. If, anything, Messrs. Carew & Co. ought to have been given a lower rate than the Uran distilleries because their distillery at Katni is in this advantageous position, that mohwra flowers (from which the liquor is manufactured) of the best quality grow close by and fuel in the district is cheap. Their production cost, thus, ought to be less and so ought, also, their price, instead of their being favoured in this astonishing way by the Excise Department with a higher rate. If tenders were not to be invited Government at least owed it to the other distillers, and to the public too, for that matter, to put Messrs. Carew & Co. on equal terms of competition with the other distillers. The whole affair is absolutely inexplicable on any basis of fair and proper procedure, such as should obtain in regard to a public contract, and if Government wish to maintain their credit for fair dealing, the sooner this indefensible contract is revoked the better. We should not be in the least surprised, supposing the contract is allowed to stand, to find that after a little while Messrs. Carew & Co. are allowed an increase on the Re 1 rate on the ground that they cannot afford to supply at that rate or some other equally disingenuous plea. That is not an uncommon sequel to transactions of this character. At any rate, as we have said, if the present policy is pursued Messrs. Carew & Co. will ultimately have things entirely in their own hands and will be able to dictate their own terms. Finally, it would be interesting to know why liquor shopkeepers in Bombay are receiving oral intimation from the inspectors, as we are reliably informed, that Government cannot guarantee the supply of country liquor under the new arrangements and that they should get in as much stock as possible beforehand from the Uran distilleries. That constitutes a queer sort of comment on the confidence they have reposed in the company which has been favoured with a monopoly at an increased rate without inviting tenders!

Notes of the Day.

Hands off the Rent Bill.

To-day the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Rent Bill, will enter upon their task. We trust that the majority of, if not all the members of the Committee, will recognise the immense preponderance of public opinion that exists in favour of the Bill as it stands and that any attempt to tamper with it in principle or in any important detail will meet with severe public reprobation. It may be open to amendment in some minor details or it may be usefully expanded, but there are points in regard to which we trust the Bill will emerge from Committee unaltered. First, is the fixing of a standard rent; second, that the date from which the standard rent should be enforced must be January 1st, 1915; and, third, that the Bill must apply impartially to all classes of buildings and all classes of landlords. Any proposal for a modification of any one of these three main features of the Bill will be regarded as a betrayal of the public interests, and the public look to the members of the Select Committee to keep their hands off the Bill in these three respects.

An Unsound Proposal.

In regard to the proposal to limit the scope of the Bill by restricting its provisions to tenements below a certain rental, the unsoundness of this could not be more convincingly expressed than it was in Mr. Cadell's speech on the Bill in Council. The passage is worth quoting again:

> This is, however, different from the state of affairs in Bombay. Any limitations I would submit to the Council would be unsound for two reasons. Firstly, we cannot tell what a man's financial position is by the rent he pays. Circumstances of life may compel a man on a fixed salary of Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 to pay from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 as rent, and it is impossible for him, as Sir Dinshaw Petit has suggested, to move from one locality to another or from one method of living to another. Secondly, if you fix the rent you allow the owners of rentals above that limit to take what they like, in other words, to profiteer to their heart's content. It would be easy to show that the landlords who will thus benefit are the least deserving of their class so far as their financial position is concerned.

Business Premises.

Mr. Cadell, in his admirable speech, which, free from rhetoric, was full of sound unanswerable economic argument, also made a clean sweep of the plea for the exclusion of business premises. At first sight, he said, it might seem that business premises were less deserving of consideration but

> after receiving particulars of a very large number of instances of increases of rent, I have come to the conclusion that there has been very nearly as much squeezing as regards business premises as there has been about living residences. It is true that some offices and some shops made very large profits out of the war and we should be glad to be able to touch them though we should prefer that their profits should go to the public funds rather than to the landlords. In many cases, however, old-established shops and firms which have carried on with great difficulty and have made no profit whatsoever, have had the pistol held to their head of leaving their premises with certain ruin to their business or of paying vastly increased rents. Leaving aside all question of pity for shopkeepers such increase in many cases has had a direct reaction upon prices.

Mr. Cadell proceeded to justify this contention by some striking instances of cases where a heavy increase of rent had forced the shopkeeper to increase his prices. The effect of an unlimited and unconscionable raising of the rents of business premises in helping to increase the strain of economic distress is so obvious that it is amazing that anyone should have the stupidity, as well as the temerity, to propose the exclusion of business premises from the Bill.

A Landlord and the Rent Bill.

A *propos* of the Rent Bill an interesting and characteristic story is told of a very big landlord in Bombay who owns properties in which various classes of tenants reside and business premises as well. This gentleman, like other landlords, has put up his rents during the war though not to the rapacious extent that has produced the situation which has produced the Bill. In raising rents he was merely following out what was indicated as a business proposition. He is well-known on the other hand for his philanthropic tendencies. When the landlords' petition was taken to him the other day for signature he considerably astonished those who brought it by refusing to sign it and informing them that if a tenants' petition were brought to him, he would have no hesitation in signing that!

Prince Lichnowsky's Revelation.

The memorandum written by Prince Lichnowsky on German policy before the war and now published by a Swedish socialist paper, is an instructive as well as interesting document. The late German Ambassador in London was perhaps the only honest diplomat Germany sent abroad before the war—a fact to which testimony is given by the necessity to which he was put to write this memorandum to justify his position before his personal friends. It is not surprising that his justification caused a great scandal at the Wilhelmstrasse for the reason that it affords overwhelming proof of Britain's constant desire for peace.

Sir E. Grey's efforts for Peace.

Prince Lichnowsky describes how, on his arrival in London, in 1912, he found that Sir Edward Grey refused to give up the idea of an agreement with Germany and says that the British statesman's aim was not to isolate Germany but to get her to participate in an already established concert by removing the causes of friction with England and to secure world peace by a network of agreements. He adds that Sir Edward Grey seemed to find a way out of every apparent deadlock. That he could not meet with similar success in the case of the deadlock created in July, 1914,—though he had found out the way—was due to Germany's determination to thwart his aim and to plunge the world into a struggle for which she herself had been preparing for years. Apart from that, the document now published by the Swedish journal, coming from the source it does, is a singular tribute to the policy of Sir Edward Grey as a minister who throughout strove for peace.

Sir George Alexander.

The death is announced in a Reuter's telegram of Sir George Alexander. Sir George Alexander, since the death of Sir Herbert Tree, had filled the leading position on the English stage, though it could not be said that he stood on the same plane of histrionic art as Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson or Sir Charles Wyndham both of whom, however, have practically retired. But as a successful actor-manager and one who was still actively in harness, he was regarded as the leader of the profession. He had none of the genius of Tree or of Irving, of whom he was a contemporary, nor could he approach as a romantic actor, Forbes-Robertson or even Martin Harvey, and in comedy he lacked the delicacy and finesse of Wyndham. But he had a personality that appealed to the British playgoer and he was versatile, his successful interpretations ranging from the broadest farce to the most highly-strung tragedy. And as a manager he was progressive, always looking for and quick to recognise new talent in a playwright and ready to risk his money in the exploitation of originality, and always in the movement of the period.

Some famous Productions.

Thus he presented London with the most famous of Pinero's problem plays when the problem play shocked half London and delighted the other half. Again he was the first to produce one of Oscar Wilde's plays, and it was, as a matter of fact, largely at his instance that Oscar Wilde sought the stage for the fuller interpretation of his philosophy of life and a vehicle for his brilliant wit. "Lady Windermere's Fan" has never been so magnificently interpreted as it was by Sir George Alexander and the brilliant company he got together for the production and never will be. And the same may be said of "The Importance of Being Earnest." Other memorable productions of the St. James's, which was under Sir George Alexander's management, for nearly thirty years, were "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The Idler," "The Masqueraders," "Paolo and Francesca," "The Thief" and "Bella Donna." He undoubtedly made the St. James's the leading comedy theatre of London and was able to boast that he had produced more original plays by English authors than any other manager. Sir Alexander was born in 1858. Before entering on his own management, he was for many years a member of Sir Henry Irving's Lyceum Company and he also played with John Hare and the Kendalls and was leading man in some of the famous Adelphi dramas of the old days. He was knighted in 1911.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon attended Service at all Saints Church, Malabar Hill, on Sunday morning.

Her Excellency lunched with the Committee of the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday and afterwards attended the Horse Show.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar Bar-at-Law will preside on the occasion of the celebration of the 4th anniversary of the Shri Ram Mofal Vachanalaya Mandala of Poona which comes off on the 1st of May, 1918.

It is understood that Mr. Marris being unlikely to return to the United Provinces for some time from deputation on special duty, it has been decided to appoint another Civilian in his place as Inspector-General of the United Provinces Police. Mr. Hercules Ros, will in the meantime continue to officiate as Inspector-General.

EARLY PEACE RUMOURS IN ITALY.

PROSECUTION OF AUTHORS ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

The Ministry of the Interior has ordered investigation into the origin of rumours of an early peace current in Italy and the prosecution of its authors and disseminators.

U. S. WHEAT HOLDINGS.

90 MILLION BUSHELS OF GRAIN TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

The Department of Agriculture estimates wheat holdings in mills and elevators at 68,972,000 bushels, a decrease of twenty million bushels compared with last year.

The Food Administration declares that flour stocks are only thirty per cent of the normal quantity needed till July 1st but intends to carry out the programme of supplying ninety million bushels of grain to the Allies between January 1st and July 1st. This is regarded as America's most important duty.

ENEMY'S LONG-PROMISED OFFENSIVE.

GERMANS ACCUMULATING MEN AND MATERIAL.

190 DIVISIONS READY ON WEST FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 2-5 p.m., Mar. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says although the enemy gives no sign when the long-promised offensive will break, he is still accumulating men and material on our front with an intention which seemingly admits of only one interpretation. He has 190 divisions on the Franco-Belgian fronts and over one-third of these are in reserve ready to be hurled at any point selected. Why the Germans are allowing week after week of this wonderful weather to pass without moving may possibly be explained by their anxiety to know exactly how many divisions still in Russia can be counted upon for the West before committing themselves to the most dangerous and unpromising adventure of the war.

Behind the enemy's front his preparations are evident. New aerodromes, roads and immense hutments are continually being constructed. His reserves are in cantonments far from the front, hence it is impossible to know at what point he will attack. It is expected that if he attacks he will stake all on the chance of victory. Our defence preparations are on the most formidable scale.

ENEMY RAID WEST OF MERVILLE.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., Mar. 17.

A French communiqué says there was fairly violent artillery duel, especially on the right of the Meuse in the regions of Bezonvaux and Vacherauville. We dispersed an enemy raid, following a lively bombardment West of Merville in Lorraine.

FRENCH SUCCESS WEST OF MONT COMILLET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., Mar. 16.

A French communiqué says we drove out the enemy from the trenches he occupied west of Mont Comillet in the Champagne on March 1st and took 42 prisoners. A detachment simultaneously penetrated the German lines on Montblond and brought back prisoners.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

A French communiqué says there was a lively cannonading on the right of the Meuse.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR ARMENTIERES.

EXPLOIT OF WELSH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., Mar. 17.

A British communiqué says:—Welsh troops made a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Armentieres taking 15 prisoners and two machine-guns. There was hostile cannonading Southeast of Ypres in the neighbourhood of Menin road and South of Houthulst forest. Our aviators bombed the railhead near Lille and aerodromes Northeast and East of St. Quentin. One of the latter's hangars was set on fire and two badly damaged. All machines returned.

A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING IN MANY SECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., Mar. 16.
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

A British communiqué says we entered the enemy's lines westward of Villersguislain and brought back prisoners. We repulsed raids in the neighbourhoods of Passchendaele and Poelcapelle.

There was reciprocal cannonading southward and westward of Cambrai, southward of Armentieres and in the Messines and Menin road sectors.

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

Russo-Ukrainian peace negotiations have begun at Kieff.

ENEMY'S LONG-PROMISED OFFENSIVE.

RUSSO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

AMERICAN ADVANCE IN FRANCE.

OPERATIONS IN LUNEVILLE.

CAPTURED ENEMY TRENCHES CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 2-5 p.m., Mar. 16.

Reuter's correspondent with the American army in France says the Americans in the Luneville sector have retained and consolidated the enemy trenches north-east of Badonviller which they captured in the recent raid. This is the first permanent American advance in France and enables the Americans and the French to operate on a higher ground. A feeble German attempt to retake the ground was repulsed.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR LAVACQUERIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

A British communiqué says we made a successful raid north-west of Lavacquerie. There was hostile cannonading south-west of Cambrai, in the neighbourhood of the Scarpe river, northward of Lens, both sides of the Labassee canal and in Messines sector. Our artillery set a large dump on fire eastward of Queant.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

OVER 12 TONS OF BOMBS ON ENEMY BILLETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

Referring to aviation, Field-Marshal Haig says, there was reconnaissance work for artillery and photography and bombing. There was also a great deal of air fighting east of the lines on the whole front yesterday. Over twelve tons of bombs were dropped on rest billets, ammunition depots and aerodromes. We also made a successful raid on important railway sidings at Hirson, hits being obtained on the railway. We brought down twelve machines and drove down seven others out of control. None of ours is missing. Night fliers continued their activity until the morning dropping over eight and a half tons on rest billets. All returned.

Aeroplanes to-day attacked the military objectives in Germany. Fourteen heavy and ten lighter bombs were dropped on barracks, munition factories and the railway station at Zweibrucken. Bursts were seen on the barracks and all round the railway station.

Our formation was attacked by scouts and anti-aircraft guns, but all returned.

ENEMY CONCENTRATION TOWARDS WEST.

HINDENBURG'S AND LUDENDORFF'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff, interviewed on the military situation, said having burst the strangling chain they could now concentrate towards the West. "We can now think of attacking. If it comes, it will be a hard task. Possibly the enemy on the Franco-British front alone has abundance of reserve divisions and possesses a well consolidated network of railways, but it is the moral strength that matters. We are entirely confident that the battle which is bursting, will be successful for us. The centre point is the good spirit of the German soldiers and we are convinced that this spirit is flourishing everywhere in the homeland."

BRITISH PRISONERS FROM RUHLEBEN.

120 ARRIVE AT BOSTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

120 British prisoners from Ruhleben have arrived at Boston, including three Indian civilians.

DUTCH SHIPPING TO BE COMMANDEERED.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NOTE.

AMPLE FOOD TO BE SUPPLIED TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
NEW YORK, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 16.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says the United States and Great Britain have finally notified Holland that unless pending agreements regarding the Allied use of Dutch ships are accepted by 18th instant, the ships will be taken over. Ample food will be placed at her disposal if she sends ships to transport it.

Officials point out that the necessity imposed upon the Allies of feeding neutrals demands the use of every available ton of shipping. The United States and Great Britain go no further than Holland proposed until German threats prevented her from carrying our voluntary agreement

VALUE OF DUTCH SHIPPING.

TO FRUSTRATE GERMAN SCHEME OF STARVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., Mar. 17.

Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview, laid stress on the fact that the contemplated taking over of Dutch ships was based on the Allies' sole desire to obviate the laying up of shipping which might be useful for the world at large. He pointed out that these ships were lying indefinitely in our harbours and receiving various consequent facilities. All nations ought to combine to oppose the German attempt to starve not only Germany's enemies, but the world.

DUTCH TONNAGE IN ALLIED PORTS.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 17.

The total Dutch tonnage in Allied ports approximates one million tons, of which 70 per cent. is in the United States' ports and 15 per cent. each in British and other Allied ports.

ALLIES AND DUTCH SHIPPING

GERMAN PRESS INDIGNATION

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

The Austrian and German press is most indignant at the Allies taking over Dutch shipping.

"The Neue Freie Presse" characterises it as an unprecedented act of violence against neutrals.

The German press demands drastic reprisals and threatens to cease to supply Holland with coal and other necessaries.

BRITISH SHIP BUILDING PROGRAMME.

NEW DEPARTMENT PROPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., Mar. 17.

The "Daily News" says, the cabinet has fixed a programme of shipbuilding for the year and that Sir Eric Geddes is establishing a new department solely concerned with shipbuilding, probably under the charge of a junior minister.

BRITISH SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION.

DRASTIC REORGANISATION URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Mar. 16.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leader says the formation of the Allied Maritime Council in conjunction with the announcement regarding Dutch shipping indicates that the Allies have at length realised that the enemy's sea offensive cannot be treated as less important than the advertised land offensive in the West.

The journal suggests that it may be a matter for serious consideration by the United States whether it would not render more help by temporarily holding back reinforcements of troops and increasing food supplies.

The paper concludes by urging drastic reorganisation of British shipping administration and employment of 80,000 more men in the shipyards.

MORE GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

Dr. Solf, speaking at Cologne, emphasised that any peace to be lasting must satisfy Germany's colonial necessities. He favoured redistribution of colonial possessions in order to give Germany a far larger share than before the war when her colonies were small and scattered.

RUSSO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

MR. BALFOUR MAKES A STATEMENT.

JAPAN LOYAL TO HER PROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 12 midnight, Mar. 16.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour spoke on the Russo-Japanese situation, in reply to Mr. Lees Smith, who declared that there was no evidence that large numbers of German prisoners in Siberia were armed or that Germany intended to dissipate her forces by a mad expedition to Siberia. Mr. Smith added that the policy of President Wilson was utterly at variance with the policy of Lord Robert Cecil. If Japan entered Russia, the territory she occupied, would not be a threatened territory; there was no possible danger of Germany's occupying Siberia. (Laughter.) The intervention of Japan would drive Russia into the orbit of diplomacy of the Central Powers.

Mr. Balfour stated that he thought it was impossible in the middle of the European war to have found a remedy for the Russian misfortune. He was optimistic as regards Russia, although he was not optimistic about immediate future. The policy of the Bolsheviks had rendered the country helpless before the German aggression. The Bolsheviks now desired to reconstitute the army and would doubtless welcome British assistance for that, but the improvisation of new instrument could not be achieved in a day. It would have taken years to garner the beneficient fruits of revolution in the time of peace; how could a process be carried on in the time of war with the remorseless and unscrupulous enemy at the gate handling Russia at her own sweet will? That was the Allied problem.

If the time came for Japanese aid two points must be remembered. The Japanese would be friends and Allies of Russia against Germany and their object would be the preservation of Russia from Germany. Mr. Balfour did not suggest that Germany would send a military expedition to Vladivostock which would be militarily a waste of time, but Russia to-day lay absolutely derelict upon waters disastrously open from end to end for German penetration. Apparently Mr. Lees Smith was ignorant how far this penetration had already gone. A German officer in Russia would be safer than an Allied officer.

Only one bank was allowed in Moscow and that was a German bank. Russia sincerely desired to resist the German penetration, but having destroyed every instrument of resistance she was helpless. Therefore why could not the Allies supply what was lacking?

GERMANY'S GAME.

Mr. Balfour graphically outlined the prophecy of Russia's future with Germany following the time-worn plan of fostering disorder. Germany always wished to encourage disorder in any other country but her own. If a country was republican, Germany endeavoured to introduce absolutism; if it was an absolute country, she wished to encourage rebellion. Her game was to make other Governments weak by stirring up divisions unchecked. Therefore Germany would strive to perpetuate Russia's disorders with inevitable result—because national unity was at present at a low ebb, that people would come to say that this disorder was intolerable and any alternative giving the semblance of order would be better. Germany was waiting for such an eventuality. She would intervene to establish a new Government, possibly some form of autocracy which would be far worse than in the pre-revolutionary days, because it would be an autocracy leaning upon foreign power for existence. Russian liberty would then be gone and Russia would be a mere echo of the Central Powers. He was unable to see how Russia could resist this malady without external help.

INTEGRITY OF RUSSIA

The question was, could any of the Allies go to Russia with help and sympathy which she sorely needed? America, Britain, France and Japan all desired to render all to enable Russia to surmount the great crisis in her destiny. Mr. Balfour most strongly repudiated that Japan was actuated by selfish or dishonourable motives. Any promise Japan gave as regards the integrity of Russia would be kept loyally as all her promises had been kept. The sole object of the Allies was to see Russia strong, intact, secure and free, for only then would the revolution bear all the fruits which its friends desired.

COSSACKS-BOLSHEVIKS TROUBLE IN MANCHURIA.

WARNING BY CHINESE COMMANDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
PEKING, Mar. 12.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 16.

A telegram from Harbin says that Semenoff, the Cossack leader, has been obliged to retire and has taken up a position near Manchuria Station. The Chinese commander has warned the Bolsheviks that the invasion of Chinese territory will be regarded as an act of war, declaring that Semenoff's force represents the Russian Provisional Government which China has recognised. The Cossacks have arrested the Bolshevik leaders at Blagovestchensk, where they have disarmed the Bolshevik forces.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE TREATY.

STRONG UNDRECURRENT OF OPPOSITION.

REJECTION PUBLICLY COUNSELLED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

Messages from Petrograd indicate a strong undercurrent of opposition to the ratification of the peace treaty. Social Revolutionaries of the Left on the Council of People's Commissaries have resolved to resign if the Moscow Congress ratifies it. The Commissary of Justice publicly counsels rejection of the treaty and says the Congress must form a necessary government of revolutionary defence.

BRESTLITOVSK TREATY.

CAUCASUS GOVT. REFUSES RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

The Government of the Caucasus has refused to recognise the Brestlitovsk treaty providing for the cession to Turkey of the regions of Kars, Batum and Ardahan.

A delegation has gone to Trebizond to negotiate peace with Turkey.

TREATY RATIFIED BY BOLSHEVIK MEMBERS OF MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 16.

A meeting of the Bolshevik members of the Moscow conference decided by a majority of 453 against 30 to ratify the peace treaty. Ryazanow, a well-known theorist of Bolshevism, and representatives of all professional unions, left the party after the decision.

GERMAN COMMISSIONS TO RUSSIAN MINISTRIES.

TO CONTROL FULFILMENT OF TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

The Germans announce that after ratification of the peace treaty the German commissions with the right of veto will be appointed to Russian ministries to control the fulfilment of the treaty.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

FORMER'S EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN STRATEGIC POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

In order to strengthen her strategic position Germany has demanded the establishment of a new line seven miles east of the present Russian positions on Pskoff front.

RUSSIANS IN PSKOFF REGION.

GERMANY'S DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

Besides demanding the withdrawal of the Russians in the Pskoff region the Germans have insisted upon the Russians, helping to destroy bands which are burning and pillaging.

FINNISH FOOD COMMITTEE.

RATIONS BUTTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

The Finnish Food Committee has rationed butter with a view to exporting the surplus to Germany in exchange for corn.

RUMANIAN CABINET CRISIS.

DUE TO REFUSAL OF GERMAN TERMS.

MARGHILOMAN NEXT PROBABLE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JASSY, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., Mar. 17.

The Roumanian cabinet has resigned. M. Morghiloman, former Finance Minister is expected to succeed General Avarescu.

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 17.

The "Daily Express" understands that the resignation of Avarescu, the Roumanian Premier, was due to the fact that his cabinet declined the German peace terms.

RUMANIA'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

A telegram from Bukharest says Marghiloman in an interview said that the sooner Rumania concluded peace the better would be her position.

RUSSIAN EVACUATION OF AALANDS.

WITHDRAWAL OF SWEDISH DETACHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
STOCKHOLM, Mar. 15.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 16.

It is officially stated that the Swedish detachment despatched to superintend the Russian evacuation of the Aalands has begun to withdraw, but the withdrawal in no way prejudices the Swedish position regarding the political questions connected with the Aalands.

HUN REGIME IN AALAND ISLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
STOCKHOLM, Mar. 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 16.

Germany has ordered Aaland islanders to surrender all weapons and has abolished the right of meeting.

GERMANS IN AALANDS.

FRESH DISORDERS IN FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

It is reported that fresh disorders have occurred in the German fleet in Aaland Islands.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN FINLAND.

ABO OCCUPIED AFTER BOMBARDMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 16.

The Germans occupying Abo numbered 3,000 with artillery. They came from the Aaland Islands. The town was bombarded for half an hour and three Russian torpedo-boats and a number of mine-sweepers were seized.

EVACUATION OF PETROGRAD.

ALL TRAINS SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Saturday's cables
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
PETROGRAD, Mar. 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 16.

It is announced that the evacuation of the city has concluded. The inhabitants are prohibited from entering or leaving and all trains have been suspended. The Bourgeois newspapers which were suspended, have been allowed to republish.

BOLSHEVIKS AT BLAGOVESTCHENSK.

MURDER 150 JAPANESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Tientsin says the Japanese Embassy at Peking is informed that three Japanese have been killed and seven wounded defending their property against the Bolsheviks at Blagovestchensk.

The Chinese troops are busily entrenching on the Siberian-Manchurian frontier.

A newspaper report in Tokio says the Maximalists have murdered 150 Japanese at Blagovestchensk.

HOME RULE DEPUTATION

MESSRS HOSSAIN AND GURTU.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

NEED FOR EDUCATING BRITISH PUBLIC

MR. HORNIMAN ON INDO-EUROPEAN OPPOSITION.

A crowded meeting was held on Saturday at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Morarji Goculdas Hall at Cavel Street, under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to give a hearty send-off to Mr. Syud Hossain and Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, the Home Rule delegates proceeding to England.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas said that they had met there that evening to bid farewell to two of their friends who were leaving for England. Messrs. Syud Hossain and Iqbal Narain Gurtu were going to England on behalf of the Home Rule League to fight for the cause of Home Rule in England. He thought he was echoing the opinion of all that had met there that day, and of all who were members of the various branches of the Home Rule League all over India, that every member of the Home Rule wished giving them a hearty send-off. It was hardly necessary for him to tell them what useful work both Messrs. Syud Hoosein and Iqbal Narain Gurtu were doing in the cause of Home Rule in India, and although they would miss them for many months, and they would not be in India to agitate, they should have the satisfaction of knowing that they would be working—and working very hard—for Home Rule in England and making impression on British democracy. They wished them good voyage. He then wished both the delegates godspeed and a safe and happy return to India.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said he need not assure those present what a great honour he felt had been conferred upon him in having been asked to take the first place in wishing a farewell to their friends who were going to England on behalf of the great cause of Home Rule for India. Mr. Syud Hossain (applause) was so well-known personally to them in Bombay and Mr. Gurtu by repute, that those present had no doubt that in selecting these two gentlemen they had selected two men who would adequately fulfil the mission with which they were entrusted; and it would therefore be superfluous to dwell upon their fitness for the mission on which they were starting. But they felt none the less that they wanted Mr. Syud Hossain and Mr. Gurtu to leave Bombay thoroughly acquainted with the confidence the people had in them, because then they would have the fullest confidence in themselves. Mrs. Besant had, the day before, put in very definite terms what was expected of the delegates and uttered sentiments with which they were in the fullest agreement. The gist of what Mrs. Besant said, was that they wanted the delegates to advocate Home Rule, and that they wanted them to put the issue plainly and straightly before the British democracy that India was determined to get Home Rule and that India would not rest until she got it. They did not want to compromise, and they would not follow in the trail of those well-meaning gentlemen who were always assuring them that if they did this or did that they would frighten the Tory party or some Tory members of the Cabinet and get nothing at all. Their reply to that was that they did not care a bit whom they frightened so long as it was thoroughly understood that they wanted Home Rule and meant to get Home Rule (cheers) and that if they did not get what they wanted they would not have anything and would then continue their agitation. That was the mission on which the delegates were going to England on their behalf and they were confident that the delegates would stick to that simple, straight issue and boldly state it before the British public.

INDIFFERENCE OF BRITISH PUBLIC TO INDIA.

Continuing, Mr. Horniman said he had for some time past been wondering as to what sort of opposition the delegates would have to encounter when they got to England. In the first place it might fairly safely be said that it was not so much the opposition that they would have to encounter that was of great importance as that appalling indifference of the British public in the fulfilment of their duty towards India. He did not believe for a moment that once the British democracy was made thoroughly aware of the position of affairs in this country and that India wanted to be an equal partner in the British Empire—if the British democracy was made to understand that—he did not think they would hesitate to grant that right so justly demanded. What they had had to fight all these years was the difficulty of arousing the English public who were so much taken up with questions of vital importance to themselves that they found it difficult to take a just, real, proper and equitable interest in the people whose destinies were committed to their charge. But they had reached a crisis in the affairs of the world when the responsibility of the great country of England towards the great dependency of India was more likely to be realised than ever before, and it was this fact that they had reached that crisis in the world's history, which gave him the greatest hope at the present moment that, by sending their delegates to educate the British public as to what India ought to have, they would be able to achieve in a short time at any rate the first substantial step—and when he said the first substantial step he meant something that established self-government—the first substantial step towards the ultimate goal of full political freedom (cheers). That was one difficulty that their friends would have to contend with in England. Then, of course, there would be opposition and it would come from certain well-known quarters as before.

POLITICAL SOMERSAULTS.

But they knew that during the last three years the imperialist point of view had very much changed and there had been so serious a diminution in the opposition he had referred to that it had reached almost the vanishing point and even men like Lord Curzon and Lord Milner, had been much converted by the events of the last three years and Lord Curzon had turned almost a complete political sommersault. And those present there that evening hoped that the delegates would see that that somersault was imitated by a very large number of people representing imperialistic views.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The third kind of opposition that the delegates would have to contend with in England would be conducted by every sort of bitterness by that band of people in England such as the Indo-European Association, who were in league with the reactionaries in this country to prevent Indians getting their just rights. He had been reading the speeches made at a recent meeting of the European Association of Calcutta with great interest with a view to find out what possible line of action they intend to follow in England. He had thought that perhaps they would come to meet them half-way and that they had learnt some lesson from the experience of the past few months and were sensible of the wisdom of realising that they would not be able to make any headway in their fight unless they modified their attitude even to a little extent. He, however, discovered that instead of modifying their attitude they were taking up an absolutely reactionary attitude, saying that the masses of India, who knew nothing of politics, desired a continuance of the supremacy of British merchants. The greatest stress was laid at the meeting on the fact that British merchants had invested their capital in India because they trusted Government to maintain the present form of Government, that was to say the supremacy of British commercial interests. He did not think an argument of that kind was going to cut much ice with the British public at the present time. His impression was that whatever these people who were like resuscitated fossils of a prehistoric age, repeating political formulae that was as extinct as the dodo might say and howsoever they might froth and fume and strut the platform their friends in England would not be so foolish as to put their views in that form in England. He thought they in England would take up a different line of action and make a sort of flank movement and say that the delegates did not represent anybody but a selfish clique of men who had no connection with the masses in India. It was therefore important that the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League, with a membership of over 50,000 people in this Presidency, should express their unanimous confidence in the delegates, as emphatically as they could, by the manner of their reception and by their presence there, and show that the delegates had every qualification and every right to represent the people of this country in the mission they were starting upon.

HIS "OLDEST FRIEND IN INDIA."

Continuing, Mr. Horniman said the absence even for a short time of Mr. Syud Hossain was for him a great personal wrench. There were several reasons for that, the first of which was that Mr. Syud Hossain was his oldest friend in India. He might have said that about ten years ago he discovered Mr. Syud Hossain, but as that claim had already been put forward from another quarter, he would desist from making that claim himself, and would say it was Mr. Syud Hossain who discovered him about ten years ago. (Laughter and cheers). And though for long they separated, one having gone to another country than his own and the other also being in another country than his own, they had been together for the last fifteen months in Bombay, and during that time his respect for Mr. Hossain as a politician, as a publicist, and as a fearless, honest and straightforward fighter (applause), had continually increased. But more than that they had been associated together in connection with a certain public institution which he would not specifically name (laughter), and Mr. Hossain had been to him a colleague of more value than he could adequately describe. His loyalty and devotion to him in all times of stress and in every description of trouble—and trouble of a kind which did not ordinarily fall on journalists, was beyond his power to express. He had been a devoted and loyal a colleague as any man could possibly expect to have. He was sure that all were undergoing a personal sacrifice in allowing Mr. Syud Hossain to go to England, for during his absence they would not have the ecstatic delight of listening to Mr. Syud Hossain, when he belaboured his opponents with his rhetoric; but they did so with all good will and real pleasure in another sense, because they knew him so well that they were sure they were sending the right man to England. (Loud cheers.) The speaker next referred to Mr. Gurtu's qualifications, and concluded by saying that Mr. Syud Hossain and Mr. Gurtu would be second to none in their devotion to duty and in their determination to do what they were asking them do, viz., to put the plain and straightforward issue of Home Rule before the British democracy. (Loud cheers).

MR. BHULABHAI J. DESAI.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai in wishing both the members of the deputation godspeed, said that the occasion was one which marked the greatest endeavour in the fight for national cause. The deputation that was now going to England on behalf of the Home Rule League was distinguished from the earlier deputations—which were missions of begging and asking. He remembered two missions having been sent out from India. The one confined itself to the enlargement of legislative councils, the other to greater employment of Indians in public services. The present deputation was of quite a different nature, these two gentlemen being conscious of the difficulties they would have to encounter, and whilst the difficulties existed it was the duty of all of them to tell them they were all at their back in their noble endeavours. Referring to the Home Rule agitation in India, Mr. Desai asserted that even the remotest village of Gujerat knew what Home Rule was. Even the commonest peasant knew what Home Rule was. Coming to Mr. Syud Hossain's abilities, Mr. Desai said that the Home Rule League would suffer from his absence, but he thought that Mr. Syud would do more good by going to England than by staying here. He knew well Mr. Syud's fitness, he knew him as a man who if he was once convinced of a certain thing, would always stand to his guns, and was therefore fit to discharge his mission. Mr. Gurtu, was also a self-sacrificing man. He had a large practice at the Allahabad bar. In order to serve the cause of India he first gave up the profession of law to the profession of education. That, later on, gave way to the larger cause of pleading to the British democracy the righteous cause of India. Throughout his career he had been a staunch Congressman. The speaker then wished the delegates *bon voyage*.

HON. MR. HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, said that as he was commanded only a little while before to offer some remarks, he would very gladly stand before them for a short time. He expressed hearty good wishes to the Deputation in carrying out the commission with which they were entrusted. He would like to add his great appreciation to Mr. Horniman's, who had already exhausted the ground. He was further glad to speak because though he did not come from Bombay city, he was from the Bombay Presidency. He was sure that the deputation would take up their task as a "labour of love" and it was their duty to appreciate the same which would have to be achieved with no little difficulty in teeth of the strong opposition carried on by men like Lord Sydenham (shame, shame). He then related, in the midst of cheers, his experience with Lord Sydenham, as Governor of Bombay and President of the Bombay Legislative Council, when once the latter spoke to him of the work of the Congress and said it was a good work (laughter) and another time when he (Lord Sydenham) seized an opportunity to lecture him on Indian Nationhood and expressed himself as strongly in favour of the development of nationhood. (Laughter). But human nature was human nature (laughter) and Lord Sydenham, like some others, found it difficult when it came to the point to give up supremacy (renewed laughter). What they most disliked was that this ruling class wanted to think for them, taking them to be incapable of thinking. This was human nature and they could not help it. The proteges of Lord Sydenham, naturally, felt that the power of the Civil Service would be put down and that their day would be over. Continuing, Mr Harchandrai said, that they were perfectly confident that their delegates were capable of fulfilling their hopes of achieving the purpose for which they were going there.

MR. GURTU.

Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, who was received with applause, spoke in Hindi. He emphasized that he and his companions were going to England with the sincere conviction of the whole of India, behind them, that Home Rule and nothing less than Home Rule was going to satisfy them. With this conviction they would be encouraged and inspired to fight hard the battle of Home Rule in the home of the English Democracy and he was sure that they would soon achieve the ideal set before them. He wished that they would justify adequately the kindness and appreciation shown to them, and confidence reposed in them. He closed by sincerely thanking them for kindness.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain, who was welcomed with applause and renewed cheers, spoke in touching terms while expressing his sense of gratitude to the public at large for the kindness evinced by them not only on the present occasion, but all along for several months while he was in Bombay. He felt most grateful for the good wishes and good feelings expressed by all the speakers of the evening so eloquently. As he worked more and more in the National cause, he felt more and more convinced that the real fight for Indian Home Rule had got to be carried on in India though he admitted that the delegation to England was a necessary and important part of their programme. But the fundamental principle remained that no one could win Home Rule anywhere outside his own land but by the strong struggle which must go on in one's own motherland. There was a tremendous need for them at the present time to think clearly in regard to the question of Home Rule. Home Rule was the burning topic of the day. It had become a commonplace in this country, and yet he found to his utter surprise a most extraordinary misapprehension and a confusion of ideas in regard to that question in the minds of some who were classed among Home Rulers, who seemed to think that Home Rule for India was some kind of boon which would be doled out to India. He wanted them to realise the situation, to realise that Home Rule was not a boon but their birth-right (cheers). Anything less than that realisation would put off their national goal still further. Further he wanted people to guard against a limited notion of Home Rule. There were many, who thought that Home Rule was some kind of document, or a statute, or a bill, or a gift which Mr. Montagu, out of his abounding kindness of heart, might be pleased to confer upon India. This was a delusion—a suicidal delusion in its consequences which must be guarded against. From what he knew of Mr. Montagu, he could say with confidence, that he was a thoroughly genuine well-wisher of India and would do justice to India. But Home Rule was an infinitely greater thing than to be made a gift of by Mr. Montagu or any body else.

HOME RULE—A CONDITION OF THE SOUL.

His own conviction was that Home Rule for India could not possibly take the shape of a statute. It was a condition of the soul—of the National and individual soul. When the people of India felt that it was their birthright to have Home Rule, and felt in their mind that they were free to think and act as Indians then they would have won Home Rule whether they had a statute or not. He was a firm believer in constitutional agitation. He did not want them to neglect any side of their national activity, but he did not want them to to mix the fundamental with what was merely non-fundamental. It was only then that they would be able to build up that national consciousness, that national freedom, that corporate national conscience, and national unity which they were aspiring for. It was only then that all the Indians, whether rich or poor, whether Hindus or Moslems, whether Brahmins or non-Brahmins or untouchables, would be working hand in hand, without any caste or communal prejudices. (Cheers.) "So long as we cannot feel that we were one indivisible whole, so long as we cannot do that, we cannot attain real Home Rule though established by millions of statutes and conferred by thousands of Secretaries of State. It must be a matter of religion with everybody to work for his country and to work with a resolution till we feel that we are a free nation; and we shall be a free nation. With anything short of it, we shall not deserve to have that National Freedom."

He deplored the tendency shown, nowadays, to deal in words. There were the Curtis' Scheme, the Congress Scheme, and innumerable other schemes and memorials.

INTERNMENTS SCANDAL.

He then referred to the Bengal internments and expressed his regret that instead of holding thousands of meetings for every deportation, the leaders of Bengal had held only one meeting in two years. He described the persecutions and hardships that our young fellow-citizens in Bengal had to put up with for no criminal offence whatsoever, but for holding to their hearts, their national aims and national ideals. That, while hundreds and thousands of boys were taken from the bosom of their families, rending their hearts, with the result that many had gone mad, many had lost their health and several had committed suicides, and that this should have gone in broad day light without bringing these detenus to the tribunal of justice and that only one meeting should have been held in two years, was, he said, most disappointing. This was surely not the way to win Home Rule even in constitutional fighting. By holding meetings in large numbers, they would convince the authorities that they could not lay a hand on a single soul in this fashion. (Loud cheers.) The real national fight for Home Rule was to be fought and won in India, by making united efforts, to understand each other and act together.

He then made personal acknowledgment and said that whatever he could do in the cause of the public he could do so in the peculiar association and company that he was put in with, viz., the pioneers of the Young India Movement—the real workers in the Home Rule Movement—which wants India to be free. There was, he said, an immense contrast between the time that he left for England and when he came to Bombay, the former time being rather full of pessimism, and showing a demoralized condition of our people. On his return the scene had changed. He said, that whatever he could do, was the outcome of the immense inspiration that he received from the company of friends with whom he was an humble worker. He particularly mentioned the names of the President of the meeting,—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas,—Messrs. Umar Sobani and Shankerlal Banker. (Cheers). He did not mention them, because of any personal friendship, but on account of the political obligation that he owed them. The credit and honour of the success of the Home Rule cause so far was due to them who tended the steady but flickering flame at the beginning and turned it into a blazing torch of national determination and national aspiration.

Mr. Horniman, he went on to say, was too good to him and he could not speak adequately of what he consciously owed to him. Though Mr. Horniman was too flattering to him, he said, it was perfectly true that he had been his loyal colleague for two reasons. The first was, that there was nobody, in his knowledge, a more staunch and devoted and trained a well wisher of India than Mr. Horniman. He had dedicated his whole life for our Motherland; and not to be loyal to a man like him who was devoting his life to the cause of India would be a queer subversion of patriotism. Secondly, he was loyal to him because they had been good friends for years.

He concluded by expressing his confident expectation that when they met there again, probably in that very hall, they would have justified their selection by substantially bringing nearer their realisation. (Prolonged cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Photo by Elliot & Fry.

Who leaves Bombay to-day as one of the Home Rule League Deputation to England. It is hardly necessary to mention that the Staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" will miss him badly. Their affection and esteem for him was expressed by every member of the staff at a farewell party on Thursday evening when he was presented on their behalf by the Editor with a small souvenir to take with him on his travels.

RATHMORE COLLIDES WITH WARSHIP.

26 MISSING: 20 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

The London and North-Western steamer Rathmore collided with a warship in the Irish Channel. The Rathmore was badly damaged. Twenty-six persons are missing and 20 were injured.

NO FATALITIESON RATHMORE.

DETAILS OF COLLISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

The London and North-Western Railway says there were no fatalities on the Rathmore.

A telegram from Dublin says, possibly four perished. The Rathmore was carrying 660 soldiers and 38 civilians, including women and children.

She collided with a mine-sweeper in darkness. Boats were lowered and one capsized, but the occupants were rescued. The soldiers and the crew were cool, sliding down ropes to the destroyer. The Rathmore and a mine-sweeper were towed in.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT KHOKAND.

BETWEEN NATIVES AND SOVIET TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 16.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 17.

It is reported that severe fighting has occurred at Khokand between the natives and the local Soviet troops. Large stores of hemp have been destroyed.

RECOGNITION OF WAR SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

Instructions have been issued to all heads of departments, commissioners and deputy commissioners in the Punjab, laying down rules for the grant of preferential treatment to candidates for public services who have either themselves rendered meritorious war service or who are closely related to those who have done so. It has been decided that payments attached to such honourable military distinctions in India as the Victoria Cross, the Order of British India, etc. shall be exempted from income tax.

AIR-RAIDS ON GERMANY.

TWENTY-THREE IN FEBRUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

A Berlin telegram states that there were twenty-three allied air raids on Germany during February including thirteen in the industrial districts of Lorraine, Luxemburg and Saart-Moselle, three on Treves and one each on Saarbruecken, Mannheim and Pirmasens.

CONGRESS OF SOVIETS.

OPENS AT MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

The Congress of Soviets at Moscow opened yesterday. It included 733 Maximalists and 238 Revolutionary Socialist delegates.

JAPANESE EXPEDITION TO SIBERIA.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS PROCEEDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 17.

In the House of Representatives the Premier stated that the exchange of views with the Entente governments concerning the despatch of troops to Siberia had not yet reached finality.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION.

"ABSOLUTELY MYSTIFYING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., Mar. 17.

A telegram to the "Times" from Tokio says: In the absence of an official pronouncement here, reports from America and England that Japanese intervention in Siberia is virtually decided upon, are mystifying and absolutely in conflict with local news. A minority of the press and the public advocate an expedition, but powerful commercial elements, which are wholly opposed to intervention, are now generally supported. Exchanges have stiffened in consequence of belief non-intervention.

BULGARIANS BOMBARD MONASTIR.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CORFU, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

The Bulgarians fiercely bombarded Monastir on the 13th using asphyxiating shells. Considerable damage was done.

GERMAN ADMIRAL SIEGERT.

NEW COMMANDANT AT ODESSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

German Admiral Siegert has been appointed commandant at Odessa. There were anti-Jewish riots at Odessa before its occupation.

MADRID TELEGRAPH OFFICES

UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Mar. 17.
Recd. 8 p.m., Mar. 17.

A decree places the telegraph offices under military control and the despatch of telegrams has been temporarily suspended. The measure is the result of the resistance of employees to a decree dissolving unions in government offices.

A similar step is threatened in regard to post offices whose employees protested against the order depriving them of immunity from summary dismissal.

ARAB VICTORY AT SEILEL HASA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 16.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—Fuller details of the fight at Seilel Hasa show that the Arab victory was very complete and practically the whole of the Turkish force was put of action. The enemy attacked with a battery, three battalions of Infantry and 27 machine guns, and the Arabs captured 300 including the Commanding officer, 23 machine guns, two quickfiring mountain guns of powerful calibre and 200 horses and mules. The Arabs have occupied El-Mezraa, a point west of El-Kerak on the Dead Sea. They are, therefore, keeping in close touch with our own forces in the same region and are rendering considerable assistance in clearing the intervening country of enemy bodies.

HAZARIBAGH CONVICTS STILL AT LARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 16.

Owing to an error in the transmission of a telegram it was incorrectly stated yesterday that four more of the convicts who escaped from Hazaribagh jail on March 9th, in addition to seven previously arrested, had been captured. It is now stated that this is not the case and that eleven men out of eighteen who escaped are still at large.

GERMANY AND U. S. WOOL TRADE.

SENSATIONAL CASE OF INTRIGUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Mar. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., Mar. 17.

The State authorities have begun an investigation to determine whether certain woollen merchants here have been trying to corner the wool and cotton supplies of the world for the benefit of Germany. The Textile Alliance the semi-official Anglo-American agency, is understood to be interested in the enquiry.

Mr. Julius Forstmann, woollen manufacturer, testified that while the United States was still neutral, he received instructions from Count Bernstorff to take orders from Albert, German Financial agent, in all matters relating to wool shipments. Witness at the time believed he was also acting in the interests of the United States. He said he had seen a letter from Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, declaring that he would be glad if he could accommodate the Germans with textiles as he could thereby get German dyes in return.

The prosecutor at this point remarked that he did not doubt that witness undertook to ship wool to Germany on the authority of the State Department, but would show that this authority was obtained by false pretences.

THE HALIFAX EXPLOSION.

PILOT MACKAY EXCULPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HALIFAX, Mar. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 17.

The charge of manslaughter against pilot Mackay, of Mont Blanc in connection with the collision and explosion in Halifax harbour on December 6th, has been dismissed as there is insufficient evidence of criminal culpability.

HARTLEPOOL RAID CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 17.

The Press Bureau states that the total casualties in the airship raid on Hartlepool on the night of 13th instant were two men, two women and four children killed and four men, nine women and nine children injured.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 17.

The death is announced of Sir George Alexander.

A SON FOR LADY HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 1 p.m. Mar. 17.

Lady Haig has given birth to a son.

GEN. SMUTS' MEETING WITH COUNT MENSDORFF.

MYSTERIOUS STATEMENT IN THE LORDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 16.

In the House of Lords, Lord Willoughby de Broke called attention to the statements that General Smuts met Count Mensdorff.

Lord Curzon said, he unhesitatingly concluded that a question of this kind would bleed to a highly undesirable discussion and if Lord De Broke persisted in putting the question he should decline to answer it.

The question was thereupon withdrawn.

TROTSKY BY COMMISSARY FOR MILITARY AFFAIRS.

TELEPHONE BETWEEN PETROGRAD AND HELSINGFORS INTERRUPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 16.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent wires that Trotsky has been appointed Commissary for Military Affairs and the post of Commander-in-Chief has been abolished.

Telephone communication between Petrograd and Helsingfors has been interrupted for two days. The reason is unknown.

GERMAN EXPLOITATION OF OCCUPIED RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

ZURICH, Mar. 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 16.

The German agrarian newspapers are urging that all males in Russian occupied territories should be transported to Germany in order to furnish cheap agricultural labour.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

NEW DESIGNATION FOR AIR FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., Mar. 17.

The "Gazette" announces that the Air Force will henceforth be styled the Royal Air Force.

A SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN RAID.

ENEMY REPULSED SOUTH OF MENIN ROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(Saturday's Cables.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 2 a.m., Mar. 17.

Field Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says:—The Canadians made a raid south-east of Lens and brought back prisoners.

A large party of the enemy who undertook last night's raid at Passchendaele suffered heavily from artillery and machine-gun fire.

We repulsed raids south of the Menin road.

FIRM BELGIAN STAND AT MERCEM.

SERIOUS BOMBING ENCOUNTERS IN NIEUPORT AND DIXMUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(Saturday's Cables.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 2 a.m., Mar. 17.

A Belgian communiqué reports considerable artillery firing during the past two days. An enemy raid at Mercem was stopped by barrages. The enemy has been using quantities of gas-shells and we replied by a similar action.

Serious bombing encounters have occurred in the regions of Nieuport and Dixmude.

BIG EXPLOSIONS IN COURNEVE

SIXTEEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(Saturday's Cables.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

PARIS, Mar.
Recd. 2 a.m., Mar.

Two big explosions which were heard throughout Paris occurred in the Courneve district. Sixteen dead have been counted and a large number of people are injured.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

ARGENTINE HORSES AND MULES INOCULATED WITH BACILLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(Saturday's Cables.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar.
Recd. 2 a.m., Mar.

The British Government has drawn attention of the Argentine Government to the fact that horses and mules from Argentine are reaching Great Britain suffering from glanders, which is practically a non-existent disease in Argentine. The outbreak is believed to be due to the Germans inoculating animals with bacilli.

IMPERIAL CITIZENSHIP.

MR. WALTER LONG'S TRIBUTE TO DOMINIONS TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(Saturday's Cables.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar.
Recd. 2 a.m., Mar.

Speaking at the entertainment to Overseas officers in London, Mr. Walter Long paid a very handsome tribute to the Dominions troops who had come thousands of miles to defend the Empire which they and their fathers had helped to build up. Apart from the destroying power of our enemies another task was the construction of the knowledge of her strength and possibilities when the war began. The Empire had a tremendous opportunity. We had learned that distances in reality were nothing and had resolved for a closer union after the war on surer foundations and for far greater Empire in the future than in the past.

INTERNED BRITISH OFFICERS.

RETALIATION FOR OBJECTIONABLE GERMAN TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(Saturday's Cables.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 16.

Reuter is informed that the German Government, having intimted that they consider themselves entitled to place British officers in whatever localities may be convenient, whether the localities are specially liable to air raids or not, the British Government has naturally decided to adopt a similar course in the case of German officers.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN BOTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 16.

During February the exports showed an increase of £1,811,995 sterling in value and the imports of £28,100,045 as compared with February last year.

BRITAIN'S CONSTANT DESIRE FOR PEACE.

EVIDENCED IN PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S MEMORANDUM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Mar. 16.

A telegram to "The Times" from Stockholm says the socialist newspaper "Politiken" publishes a memorandum written by Prince Lichnowsky on the German policy when he was ambassador in London. The memorandum was written in August 1916 for the purpose of expounding and justifying his position to his personal friends. Only half a dozen typewritten copies were made, one of which through betrayal reached Wilhelmstrasse, where it caused a great scandal and another reached the minority socialists who somehow got it across the German frontier.

The document, which "The Times" accepts as authentic, is chiefly important as affording additional overwhelming proof of Britain's constant desire for peace. He describes how on his arrival in London in 1912 he found that Sir Edward Grey refused to give up the idea of an agreement with Germany and says British statesmen's aim was not to isolate Germany but to get Germany to participate in an already established concert by removing causes of friction between England and Germany and to secure the world peace by a network of agreements. He adds that Sir Edward Grey seemed to find a way out of every apparent deadlock.

AMERICAN MEAT EXPORTS TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Mar. 16.

A telegram from Washington says meat exports to the Allies will be increased at least 50 per cent. shortly for the purpose of building up Allies' reserves from the great surplus accumulated in the United States.

GERMAN INTIMIDATION OF NEUTRALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., Mar. 16.

Light is thrown on the Allied action with regard to Dutch shipping by the statement of the United States War Trade Board that cumulative evidence shows that Germany is now using submarines to prevent neighbouring neutrals receiving food from the United States or the Allies in order to starve neutrals into political and economic independence upon Germany.

There are also indications that submarines are being used to destroy neutral shipping regardless of its employment, in order to weaken neutral competitors of Germany after the war. The campaign of intimidation regarding Holland and Scandinavia, which the German press is carrying on, is obviously intended to prevent neutrals completing agreements which would benefit neutrals equally with the United States and the Allies.

P. AND O CO'S S. S. ABYDOS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. King, Mr. Fisher stated that the Government of India has been asked to report as to the cost of fitting up the P. and O. steamer Abydos as a floating workshop at Basra and the reason for releasing her.

BOLSHEVIKS WANT TO ATTACK SEMENOFF.

CHINA REFUSES TO CONSIDER HIM A REBEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

SHANGHAI, Mar. 12.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 16.

The Bolshevik leaders at Irkutsk have telegraphed to the Chinese authorities at Manchuria Station that they will only attack the rebel, Semenoff, and they have no unfriendly intentions towards China.

The Chinese have replied refusing to consider Semenoff a rebel.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN TRADE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON IDENTITY OF BRITISH AND INDIAN INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(Saturday's Cables.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 16.

Presiding at a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, Mr. Chamberlain said that inquiries in India and Europe showed there were great opportunities for the development of Indian trade of which he trusted India would take the fullest advantage. He emphasised the identity of British and Indian interests. There was plenty of room for both in friendly commercial rivalry. The prosperity of one must be advantageous to the other.

PRINCE LVOFF ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 15.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Mar. 16.

The commander of the Northern Front has arrested Prince Lvoff.

EXPLOSION AT FRENCH MUNITIONS DEPOT.

THIRTY KILLED, MANY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 16.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., Mar. 17.

Thirty were killed and many injured in the explosion at the munitions depot at St. Denis which was built to replace the Deuxcourtonnes depot blown up in 1916. A few were working at the time of explosion which was very violent and was felt at a great distance. A pall of smoke hung over the north of Paris.

WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

WILLARD TO MEET FULTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., Mar. 17.

A telegram from Kansas City says Jess Willard will fight Fred Fulton for the heavyweight championship of the world on April 4th. Details have not been settled.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Mar. 15.

A wireless German official communique says:—We have penetrated to Odessa.

IN FURTHERANCE OF WORLD DEMOCRACY.

MR. GOMPERS ON TASK OF WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 7-25 a.m., Mar. 17.

Mr. Gompers has sent a message to Mr. Arthur Henderson and M. Albert Thomas declaring that in the gigantic task of preserving democracy from German aggression there must be hearty co-operation among workers. He hopes that nothing will interfere with the complete understanding and goodwill between the workers of America and allied countries and promises that a delegation of American Labour shall shortly visit Britain and France in furtherance of the cause of the world's democracy.

TURKS FIGHTING WITH ARMENIAN BANDS.

SEQUEL TO SETTING ERZERUM ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 16.

The Turkish assertion that there was severe fighting with the Armenian bands who set Erzerum on fire prior to its occupation is regarded as a sinister warning of fresh Armenian massacres.

VICTORY THE ONLY SAFEGUARD.

MR. ASQUITH ON LESSON OF RUSSO GERMAN PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., Mar. 16.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech before the Women's Liberal Federation, said the alleged Russo-German peace was an object lesson of the kind of peace Germany would seek to impose on the Allies. Victory was the only road whereby the peace of the world would be placed beyond the jeopardy of ambitions and rivalry of selfish mischief-making interests and forces. (Loud cheers).

FOOD PARCELS TO TROOPS ABROAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., Mar. 16.

The War Office urges that in view of recent food shortage at home parcels of food should not be sent to troops abroad.

CONTROL OF SHELLAC IN BRITAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Saturday's cables
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., Mar. 16.

The Ministry of Munitions has forbidden dealings in shellac above seven and a half hundredweight monthly except by license or in order to carry out contracts existing before March 12th. He has also ordered the return within a week of all holdings of shellac in stock or in transit.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

DECREASE OF INDIAN HOLDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(Saturday's Cables.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 16.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The tone of the market has been somewhat firmer. Supplies from America are rather less free. The firm tendency of the Shanghai Exchange is maintained. Indian silver holding has decreased.

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BENGALI SOLDIERS AT VERDUN.

RETURN OF FIRST BATCH ON LEAVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

The first batch of Chandernagore Bengali volunteers to return from the firing line on leave arrived in Calcutta via Pondicherry on Thursday *en route* to Chandernagore. This batch consists of 11 men. They appear none the worse for the war service. The total number of Bengali volunteers recruited from Chandernagore was 26, who left Chandernagore on April 16, 1916, and underwent training in Pondicherry, Tunis and other places. One of them died while under training on July 2, 1917, the remaining 25 were sent as artillery men to Verdun, where they had their baptism of fire. They were exceptionally lucky in that there was no fatal casualty amongst them. Only one of them, Cannoire Rabindra Nath Roy, who was the youngest of all, had his three fingers of the left hand blown off by pieces of shrapnel.

One of the men, Cannoire Amitap Ghosh, elicited special praise from the Commanding Officer for having escorted on horseback and conducted to safety 14 miles distant, a French Corporal who was partially *hors de combat*, together with important war material, of which the latter was in charge. This Indian soldier had also an interview with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

MARVELS OF DARE-DEVILRY.

ENEMY'S DREAD OF AIR-RAIDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cables:—

Mr. Ward Price records the repulse of 14 Austrian aeroplanes endeavouring to bomb Venice at noon on Sunday. The captured airmen admit that the allies' raids on aerodromes have caused most serious damage. Some squadrons are without a single serviceable machine. They describe the British airmen as marvels of dare devilry; one recently machine-gunned Army Headquarters at Santo Vito. Austrian aviators are absolutely crushed. The "Echo Belge" says that many German soldiers who were about to leave for the front were killed by the Allies' raid on the Ghent and St. Pierre stations.

The Berne correspondent of the "Daily News" says that a frontier gossip represents the raid on Stuttgart as most successful. It lasted 20 minutes and caused fires in widely separated parts of the city. The municipality wired to Hindenburg demanding instant reprisals.

FATE OF NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

ONLY 2 OUT OF 39 CARRIED IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, held yesterday and to-day, 39 resolutions were discussed out of 49 on the agenda. Resolutions aiming at the curtailment of police expenditure elicited an animated discussion. The Indian elected members took this opportunity of pointing out the faults of the subordinate police. The European elected members opposed the resolutions, as they would impair the efficiency of the Police. They too took the opportunity of pointing to the excellent work done by the Bengal police in suppressing anarchical crime. Government opposed the resolutions, all of which were either withdrawn or lost.

Of the 39 resolutions 24 were withdrawn after considerable discussion, 13 lost and only two carried. The Council sits again to-morrow.

HUNGER-STRIKE AMONG POLITICAL DETENUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

The hunger strike among State prisoners now confined in the Hazaribagh Central Jail, which began from 20 February last, has ended.

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

"HINDVASI" SECURITY CASE.

CRITICISMS OF COMMISSIONER'S VAGARIES.

ABLE DEFENCE ARGUMENT

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 15.

The "Hindvasi" security case was proceeded with on Thursday last at Jhanno Mari, a village some miles away from the railway station, where Mr. Gibson, district Magistrate, was encamped. Mr. Santdas Mangharam, pleader, appeared for Mr. Jethmal, publisher and Editor of the "Hindvasi". The Editor was also accompanied by a few Home Rulers and a shorthand reporter. The visit of the strong contingent of Home Rulers was an event for the small village.

Mr. Santdas opened proceedings detailing the charges brought against the editor by the District Magistrate, viz., that the tendency of writings complained of was to create hatred and contempt of Government; secondly, that the editor from time to time had been attacking and severely criticising officials; thirdly, that whenever he could get the opportunity, he poured ridicule on Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Santdas argued that the object underlying the Press Act was to prevent the publication of articles of the nature defined in section (4) clauses (a) to (f), and that the only clause possibly applying to the "Hindvasi" articles was that relating to the creation of hatred and contempt of Government.

WRONG PROCEDURE.

He said, the last two charges brought against the editor did not come within the Press Act, the attacks on officials and ridicule of any particular official. In this case Mr. Lawrence could not be made the basis of action under the Press Act. Any particular official criticised could take action against the editor in a court of law if he was prepared to prove everything. It was not fair to demand security because the criticism of a particular official was unpleasant to him.

As regards the first charge of hatred and contempt of Government, most of the articles complained of did not even make any direct or indirect mention jof Government. When Government was referred to, Criticism published was fair and legitimate, as for instance, regarding the Income Tax Bill or the hunger strikes in Bombay and Bengal. This was saved by explanation (2) of Section 4. Mr. Santdas said he would take each article complained of and show that none had the intention or a tendency to create hatred or contempt of Government; that even if such feelings were created against particular officials or official e.g., Mr. Lawrence, it would not make the publisher liable under the Press Act. Mr. Santdas said the editor wished to withdraw nothing justify nothing, stood by what he had written, and accepted full responsibility for his articles. He said the District Magistrate had objected that the editor in writing of European officials used words *gora amaldar*, that is, white officials, and that word *gora* or white was used contemptuously. Mr. Santdas said the editor felt that owing to the frequent use of the word *sahiblok* about Europeans, an atmosphere of inferiority was generated and Europeans come to regard themselves very much superior to Indians. It was with a view to remove this atmosphere that the editor adopted the words "white officials." There was no contempt meant. *Gori* or "white" regiments was a phrase of very common use.

DETAILED DEFENCE.

Mr. Santdas took up each article. The first article consisted almost entirely of a translation of the speech delivered by Mr. Lawrence on 8th January last at the Durbar at Mirpurkhas. There were six or seven sentences only of comment. The editor controverted Mr. Lawrence's statement to the Zamindars at the Durbar; that he had for some time past been touring in their tract to know their condition. The editor said he had really been enjoying shikar in the tract and roads had specially been repaired for his motor car, during Christmas holidays, when the Commissioner was expected to be off duty at Unmarkote which was well-known for shikar. High officials visiting Sind frequently have shikar there. The editor next merely complains of delay in the construction of the Sukkur barrage and hinted that Zamindars help the police not willingly, but under compulsion nor from disinterested motives; that while Mr Lawrence exhorted his audience to work for education he himself spoke against the provision of Mr. Patel's bill for compulsory education.

TAXES UNDER OFFICIAL PRESSURE.

Another article criticised Mr. Lawrence's speech at another Durbar in Sukkur in which Mr. Lawrence referred to the agitation against certain unpopular municipal taxes in Upper Sind. Two had been imposed by officials and wholly nominated municipalities in Rohri and Larkana by the adoption of official pressure and other objectionable procedure against great opposition from the public led by leading non-official gentlemen. Mr. Lawrence said that those who had opposed the tax were the greatest enemies of the towns. The editor in criticising this the only said that he would not follow the example of the courteous language set by Mr. Lawrence and said those who opposed the tax had also served their towns in plague time. One gentleman had died while serving and that officials were not known to have done that and that the Commissioner's courtesy and good manners should teach the people what was meant by "irresponsible Government." The editor said that Durbars were the privilege of kings, that every official in Sind thinks he is also a little king and that such Durbars should be discontinued.

In the third article the editor merely criticised the statement of Mr. Rothfold, District Magistrate, Sukkur, in the recent Trade Advertiser Security Case that if he were the Commissioner he would demand security from all newspapers. Mr. Santdas said all this was perfectly justified and constituted legitimate criticism of individual officials and were wholly outside the scope of the Press Act. The Government was nowhere criticised nor hatred and contempt created. The above criticism was really invited by respective officials by their own speeches and remarks.

LEGITIMATE OPPOSITION OF PEOPLE.

The people and officials in Sind were ranged on opposite sides on the question of certain municipal taxation and it was not proper for Mr. Lawrence or other officials to use language which had been criticised in the "Hindvasi." In another article on "Official Eyeglasses" the editor's criticism was that the official angle of vision differed from the people's and instanced Messrs. Lawrence and Cadell's speeches in the Bombay Council on Mr. Bhugri's resolution on free supplies and forced labour for officials. He said Mr. Lawrence's admitted ignorance of the complaints of forced labour, (a thing known to officials and non-officials alike), was most surprising and showed that our irresponsible bureaucracy was out of touch with the people. The editor disagreed with Mr. Lawrence's statement in the Council that the system of free supplies given to officials had greatly decreased. The rest of the article was fair criticism of Mr. Lawrence, such as appeared about other officials months before the warning issued to the "Hindvasi" and such as appears in the papers every day. It was difficult to understand why the Press Act was used to suppress this kind of legitimate criticism of an individual official. It was utterly wrong to say that the editor was pouring ridicule on Mr. Lawrence. Three articles dealt with the Income Tax Bill. The editor had expatiated not only on the bad points but the good points also, and at times taken a strong attitude in favour of Government's proposals even at the risk of the displeasure of the public. One article objected to consisted merely of the description of the provisions of the bill with a bare translation of the hon. Mr. Bhurgri's views on the bill.

PASSPORT ABUSES.

Another article complained that applicants for passports from Hyderabad to foreign countries were made to appear before the Income Tax Collector who sometimes examined them for hours about their income and the income of their near and distant relatives, tenants lessees etc. In these articles not a word was said against Government.

Mr. Gibson said such complaints should have been brought to him instead of being published in the "Hindvasi," but, of course he would not entertain them unless there were sufficient proof.

The next article objected to controverted Mr. Booth Tucker's statement in a recent meeting in England that India already had Home Rule and enjoyed compulsory heaven. Nothing was said against the Government, but the views of retired Anglo-Indians were criticised. The next article was a bare translation of the note in a commercial newspaper stating that at that time the Labour Party in England was growing in power and their leader, Mr. Henderson, might replace Mr. Lloyd George as premier. The next article gave a translation of an extract from Mr. Gerard's Book on "Four Years in Germany" in which the writer showed that Germany was a pretty strong Power.

Mr. Gibson said he did not dispute the truth of these two articles. What they say may be true, but he complained of their effect. He said the editor wanted to show that the position of the English was weak, and it was time for Home Rulers to push. He said Indians had told him this.

Mr. Santdas warmly repudiated this charge on the editor, who had throughout his articles shown he was a well-wisher of the British Rule, particularly as he was Mrs. Besant's follower, and in the second article the editor had been careful to state that although Germany might be strong, the Allies were no slight rival. The people should not be despondent. England should grant Home Rule to India and obtain millions of her citizens as soldiers. If the editor wishes the British Rule to appear weak why should he adopt this optimistic tone.

MR. GIBSON'S HEARSAY IMPRESSIONS.

The next article objected to was a piece of news taken from a newspaper.

Mr. Gibson said he had been told by two or three local Indians that the editor wanted by this article to create hatred between Europeans and Mahomedans.

Mr. Santdas replied the Magistrate must not rely on the interpretations of two or three particular Indians who may have their own objects to serve. The natural, ordinary meaning of words was to be taken. The last article was a translation of the article entitled "Heels off" taken from the "Mahratta." The editor had prefaced to it a note showing the article referred to Anglo-Indian retired officials and European traders, who although belonging to the liberty loving English race, were opposed to Home Rule.

Mr. Santdas argued very ably for four hours putting the case with courage and conviction; the Magistrate listened in silence. The case was then adjourned to 12th March for judgment, but the Magistrate having had a fall from his horse the next morning the judgment is not yet received.

At evening after the close of arguments the Home Rule party taking advantage of the visit to the village organised a meeting of villagers, where Dr. Choithram, Mr. Jethmal and Mr. Gurdiromal, Editor of "The Mirpurkhas Gazette", delivered speeches on the first principles of Home Rule.

PROTEST AGAINST DELHI EXTERMENT SCANDAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAIPUR, Mar. 16.

A meeting of the citizens of Raipur called this evening under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Thacker passed resolutions protesting against the restrictions upon Messrs. Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal by the Government of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to enter Delhi and the Punjab.

The meeting also wished them and the Home Rule deputation success and good luck and respectfully requested them to urge upon the British public the demand for Indian reforms as formulated by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League.

"NEW INDIA" SECURITY.

ORDERS ON MR. TELANG'S CLAIM RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

The further hearing of the application of Mr. P. K. Telang for the return of the security deposited by him for "New India" Press was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Osborne, on behalf of the Crown, submitted that under the Press Act, a press could only commit two offences and for the third offence it was liable to forfeiture. In the present case "New India" Press had already forfeited its security thrice. The effect of the transfer of the press by Mrs. Resant to Mr. Telang was o evade the provisions of the Press Act. If the press had not been transferred it would have been forfeited. Transfers of the kind in the present case were a fraud upon, the statute book.

Mr. Dorosami Iyer submitted that under Section 24 of the Press Act, when a person applied for refund, the Magistrate had only to satisfy himself that the person had ceased to be keeper of the press. The Act did not empower the magistrate to take any evidence and orders he might pass on the application for the refund of the security was purely executive orders.

His worship reserved orders.

RIOT AT MANGALORE.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MANGALORE Mar. 13.

A riot is reported to have taken place yesterday at Kalinad village in South Canara in connection with the Sivaratri festival. The Hindus attempted to pass the village mosque in procession according to custom and were obstructed by Moplahs. Blows were freely exchanged and the fight threatened to grow general, when the police, who were overpowered and threatened by rioters, fired on the mob, as the result of which three were killed and a good many wounded. Intimation of the riot was received in Mangalore late in the night, when the Deputy Superintendent of Police proceeded to the scene with the force of sixty reserve police and it is hoped peace has been restored.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 2nd March was 39,211 cases and 31,953 deaths, which represent an increase of 2,244 over the previous week's, and a decrease of 408 and 553 from the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. Elsewhere, the totals approximate those of the previous week.

The Sanitary Commissioner states, during February 1,24,000 deaths from plague were recorded in India as compared with 1,14,000 in Janary. Only once before have more plague deaths been recorded in the month of February, viz., in 1905, when a total of 1,43,000 was reached. In the three other exceptionally severe plague years February's plague mortality was 1,20,000 in 1904, 1,15,000 in 1907 and 1,04,000 in 1911. In the present year February's plague mortality represents an 8.7 per cent. increase on the January total in 1905. There was a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the three other years. The increases amounted to 7.7 per cent. in 1917, 2.7 per cent. in 1904, and 1.2 per cent. in 1911. In the four disastrous plague years which we are considering the epidemic in each case reached its height in the month of April. Should this be the case, once more the situation will be most serious. But there are reasons to hope that the present year will not conform to the past experience in this regard.

LIKELY TO INCREASE IN BOMBAY.

The two most important facts that warrant such optimism are, (1) the present relatively mild nature of the outbreak in the Punjab, and (2) the large proportion of deaths at present being reported from the Bombay Presidency. Ordinarily, one expects the Punjab and the United Provinces to figure most largely in the March and April plague statements, and in all previous severe plague years since 1904 the Punjab has been very appreciably the most severely infected administration. Last month 9,000 deaths were reported in the Punjab, as compared with 13,000 in February, 1911, 25,000 in February, 1904, 34,000 in February, 1905, and 42,000 in February, 1907. In the United Provinces 38,000 deaths were reported last month as against 65,000 in February, 1905, and 52,000 in February, 1911. On the other hand Bombay contributed no less than 29,000 deaths to February's total plague mortality as against 7,000 in 1911, 1,200 in 1905, 12,000 in 1907 and 31,000 in 1904.

Bombay plague mortality is most likely to increase during the next two months.

These are some of the reasons for hoping that the very steep rise in the plague mortality curve in March and April that has been so constant a phenomenon in past years will be less steep and less prolonged in 1918 than usual.

COMPULSORY NIGHT PATROL BY VILLAGERS.

A PUNJAB BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 14.

The Punjab Legislative Council met again this morning, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. The Hon. Mr. Craik moved for leave to introduce a bill to make provision for the performance of nightly patrol duty by inhabitants of villages and small towns in the Punjab. The motion was strongly opposed by a number of non-official members. After some discussion the motion was carried, and the bill was referred to a select committee.

The Juvenile Smoking Bill moved by Sardar Gajjan Singh was also referred to a select committee.

HONGKONG RACE-COURSE CALAMITY.

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY.

NUMEROUS DEATHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

RANGOON, Mar. 15.

Graphic accounts have reached Rangoon of the calamity at the Hongkong race-course on February 16th. It appears the collapse of the race stand occurred at 3 o'clock in the afternoon just as the fifth race in the Happy Valley Race Course was about to start. The whole of the matched stands suddenly collapsed falling backwards towards the Golf Club Pavilion. At t time there were thousands of people, chiefly Chinese and Portuguese, crowding the stands, and as the races were about to be resumed after the tiffin interval, people were streaming to the booths to get a view of the race. There was a loud crash of breaking timbers and the whole row of stands which were erected on continuous forest poles, was seen to go. Immediately there was a great rush from outside the rails, where thousands of Chinese had congregated to watch the races. It was a foregone conclusion that the collapse of the stands must have caused hundreds of casualties and when it was seen that fire had broken out in the debris, the horror of the calamity was instantly increased. The police, soldiers and civilians promptly set to work to extricate the unfortunate people from the debris, but before those farthest from the race track could be reached, the fire obtained such a hold upon the debris that it added greatly to the casualty list. The fire brigade answered the call quickly and got to work on the burning mass. The heat given out was so intense that the road between the entrance to the race course and the Golf club house quickly became almost impassable. On some of these stands tiffins are provided and it is assumed that fires which had been used for this purpose, led to the outbreak when the whole structure collapsed. The material of which these stands are constructed naturally burnt very fiercely after a long period of dry weather. The burning of the debris of the collapsed stands continued until every particle was razed to the ground. A most terrible sight was exhibited, whole piles of charred bodies were to be seen at intervals. Although the total casualties will probably never be known hundreds must have perished. Assistance was being rendered to the injured and many ladies rendered first aid. All available motor cars were requisitioned to take the injured to hospitals. One of the injured said that at first he heard a loud cracking, as if an earthquake were taking place. He was pinned under the counter together with a Chinese lady. He tried to extricate the lady and himself, but almost immediately he felt a heat wave and realised that fire had started. A police sergeant was rendered unconscious while rescuing victims. The stands all collapsed without warning like a pack of cards and hundreds of people were scrambling through the debris and through ruins in an attempt to gain a foothold. Efforts were made to prevent the fire spreading, but the Golf Club House caught fire and the whole roof burst into flames and the building was destroyed. Fire rescue work was done, but the place was pitch dark and most of the unfortunate people were pinned down by trams, counters, tables, etc. Rescuers worked till forced to leave by heat, many being overcome and naving to be dragged out. The Middlesex Regiment men did heroic work. His Excellency the Governor superintended the rescue operations. It is difficult to say how the collapse originated, but the cause of the disaster so far as can be gathered was by the rush of people on the stand. An informant states that just before the first race after tiffin, when ponies were going out many people on the stands crowded to the front. The structures were felt to be swaying and then there was a rush to the stairs and back. The weight thus concentrated at the rear of the stands was too much and the whole erection collapsed. Very few of the bodies were recognisable and heart-rending scenes were terrible to witness. The remains of the unidentified were put in coffins. About 570 bodies could be recognised as such, but many were charred beyond recognition. Among the burnt stands was a Japanese booth and fifteen Japanese lost their lives and fifty were injured. Race meetings were abandoned. There were many distressing instances of whole families being wiped out. Of one family eleven went to the races, none returned. Of another family of 13, only two returned. In addition the death roll of over 600, over 300 people were treated in hospitals.

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MAN and MALARIA
(WITH APOLOGIES TO THE POET.)
Tell us not, in joyful numbers,
Malaria—an empty dream,
Doctors diagnose in slumbers.
And drugs are not what they seem.

Pain is real! Fever earnest!
And the grave is sure the goal;
"Dust thou art to dust returnest."
To the Body says the Soul.

Though enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is the victim's hope and aim;
With all the help that he can borrow,
The symptoms still remain the same.

While they last, his strength is fleeting
And his heart, though stout and brave,
Like a muffled drum is beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In this Man-Malaria battle
The struggle is of death and life,
Where no arms or armours rattle,
But SQUIBB'S the hero in the strife.

Trust no mixtures, howe'er pleasant
Their advertisements you have read!
Try not "cures" that yet one hasn't!
But trust in SQUIBB and GOD o'erhead.

Imitators all remind us
None can vie with SQUIBB sublime
In the race they fall behind us
Efaced on the sands of time.

The name of SQUIBB finds fate another
In this world of many fevers,
A solace to a health-wrecked brother
When fever burns or ague shivers.

Malaria is up and doing,
In his hands now hangs your fate:
But SQUIBB, as ever, keeps pursuing,
The fiend, who flies precipitate.

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CURES MALARIA & FEVERS.
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After any strenuous Sport—such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of
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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

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ELEMENTS OF INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

By SOHRAB R. DAVAR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW;

Principal of the Davar's College of Commerce; Final Examination Certificate holder of the Incorporated Accountants and the Chartered Secretaries (London); Examiner in Commerce to the University of Bombay and the Mysore Government; Author of 'Higher Accounting with Auditing Notes,' etc.

Rs. 6-8.

This work deals with the subject of Mercantile Law in general through the medium of separate chapters distinguishing the Indian Law and Mercantile Practice from that of England. The chapters treat on Contracts, Bailment, Mortgages, Partnership, Sale of Goods, Company Law, Insurance, Shipping, Negotiable Instruments and Bills of Exchange, Limitations, Stamp Act, Liquidation, etc., etc.

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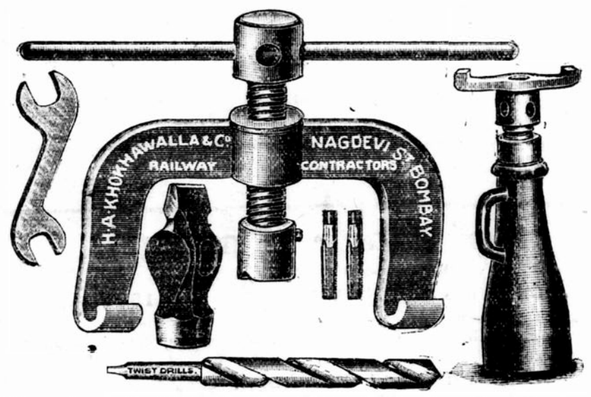

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COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach April .. } marwardi bazaar
Fine ,, Akola March .. } closed till Wednesday
F. G. Bengal ,, .. } next.

Bombay, Mar. 15th.

Market closed till Tuesday owing to struggle between bears and bulls.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 13TH MARCH 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	641	631	569	539	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	641	631	569		"
M.G. Wardha		629	679		"
M. G. Nagpore		629	679		"
M.G. Yeotmal		629			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		683			"
M.G. Amraoti		676			"
M.G. Khangaon Akola Fair Staple		674	650		"
M.G. Khamdesh		651	624		"
M.G. Muthia		641	609		"
M.G. Broach		722	716	710	1-25 April.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 15th March 18.

Cotton	4,312 bales.
Wheat	12,554 cwts.
Linseed	212 "
Rape &c...	344 "
Groundnuts	377 "
Poppyseed	...
Sunflowerseed	1,615 "
Cakes	11 635 "
Oilseed	10.619 "
Myrabolins	...
Nuxvomica	300
Mowraseed	...
Ghee	3,172
Tallow	1,898 "
Maize	...
Barley	823 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION

Bar Gold, 26-3-0.
Sovereign, 16-2-0.
Silver Ready Ex-duty, 102-10.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty, 102-14.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France, Fr. 192.
3 Months sight France, Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 213.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 303½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 149½.
60 days' sight Japan, Rs. 144½.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47.
Ex-warrant, 93/42.
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920-1922. 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 67/8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated, 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened dull but improved and closed steady. A fair amount of business was done both for April and May settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,115, Swadeshi 2,145, Simplex 855, Pearls 652/8, Morarjee 3,110, New Greats 355, Madhavjee 2,555, Kohinoor 1,145, Indore Malwa 390, Indian Bleeching 267/8, Finlay 452/8, Fazulbhoy 927/8, Crescent 277/8, Nagpur 2,640, Bombay United 1,077/8, Katni ordinary 262/8, Deferreds 1,385, Tata ordinary 257/8, Deferreds 1,142/8, Alcocks 1,000, Bombay Burma 1,147/8, Bombay Tramway 390, and Bombay Steam 310.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,112/8, Swadeshi 2,130, Pearls 655, Morarjee 3,160, Madhavjee 2,550, Kohinoor 1,155, Crescent 276/4, Nagpur 2,635, Bombay United 1,080, Indore Malwa 387/8, Indian Bleeching 210, Finlay 450, Fazulbhoy 925, Katni ordinary 257/8, Deferreds 1,370, Tata ordinary 255, Deferreds 1,145, Alcocks 987/8, Bombay Burma 1,142/8, Bombay Tramway 385.

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1918			In 1917.		
	Bales.	Cases.	Totals	Bales.	Cases.	Totals
Jan ..	34,550	19,162	53,712	22,158	33,784	55,892
Feb. ..	47,0 8	17,372	64,470	25,382	34,162	59,544
March ..	..	..	..	28,507	34,950	63,457
April ..	..	..	..	30 716	32,480	63,196
May ..	..	..	..	33,047	26,580	59,627
June ..	..	..	..	31,186	27,836	59,021
July ..	..	..	..	30,877	25,435	56,312
Aug ..	..	..	..	27,836	24,499	52,336
Sept. ..	..	..	..	34,03	29,093	63,129
Oct. ..	..	..	..	31,93	26,471	58,407
Nov ..	..	..	..	30,707	23,494	54,201
Dec. ..	..	..	..	29,244	20,436	49,780

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

A very little business was reported in coal shares. The last report published for the half year ending December, 1917, is rather disappointing. There is, however, some inquiry, but it does not result in much trade. Jute mill shares again ruled steady to firm and high prices were paid for favourite stocks, notably Dalhousie and Kanknarrah. In the miscellaneous section a fair volume of business was reported, Behar Oil, being again wanted, advanced to 35/4, Assam Saw ruled firm at Rs. 21 and New Company Indian and Steel found buyers at Rs. 7 premium. The following are closing quotations:—

Coal:—Deoli 33/8, Ghusick 20/2.

Jute:—Auckland ord 398, 400. Auckland prefs 112; Budge Budge ord 655; Caledonian ord 497/8; Clive ord 253; Dalhousie ord 584; Fort William ord 373; Howrah ord 50/4; Kamarhatty ord 660; Kanknarrah ord 78; Teelvin ord 730; Landsdowne ord 348; Northbrook ord 46/4; Standard ord 625; Union ord 755.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 21; Bengal Brass 30; Behar Oil 35/8; Bowreah Cotton prefs 97, 98; Howrah Oil 65/8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67/10 to Rs. 67/14 and small lots at Rs. 68 to Rs. 68/4.

COTTON CONTROL COMMITTEE.

The following Press Note was issued by the Bombay Government last evening:—

In continuation of Press Note dated the 15th March 1918, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the bodies noted below should be requested to favour the Committee appointed to consider the question of exercising control over the price of cotton cloth and over the price of, or operations in, raw cotton, their views as specified in paragraph 4 of the Press Note mentioned above:—

The Cotton Brokers' Association,
The Marwari Chamber of Commerce,
The Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association.

Sir William Meyer arrived at Lucknow on Saturday as the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor and will leave to-day.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 31st Jan. 1917.	B Imports during Feb. 1918.	C Stock on 28th Feb. 1918.	D Approximate total deliveries during Feb. 1918.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on last day of Feb. 1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	34,550	Figures not available.	47,098	Figures not available.	+12,548	9,541	25,382	37,427	59,184	46,570	32,604
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	19,162		17,372		—1,790	3,853	34,162	37,299	98,353	80,955	43,440
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	1,001		982		—19	141	659	381	1,003	950	626
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	1,140		1,098		—42	50	1,369	1,020	2,472	2,890	2,121
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	4,263		5,352		+1,089	1,098	7,878	5,748	9,660	6,998	7,898
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,019		2,399		+380	287	3,261	3,098	2,199	2,743	2,788
(7) Copper—Braziers	Tons.	771		654		—117	120	1,962	3,270	3,989	2,42	608
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	211		216		+5	57	682	1,498	2,607	2,276	1,153

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

EXTENSION OF CLEARANCE SALE

We have extended our **CLEARANCE SALE** to another week. During the period a still further reduction has been made.

JAPANESE FINE ARTS.

ESPLANADE ROAD.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: JOSEPH CROSFIELD AND SONS LTD WARRINGTON, ENGLAND.

CHIEF DEALERS:—

YAZDANI & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

ABDOOL AZIZ & Bros., Vadgadi, BOMBAY.

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Direct your inquiries for **Storage tanks, Fire escapes, Inspection ladders, Chimneys** for various purposes, Garden Seat Clamps, brackets, stays, **grills,** balustradings, casements, finials, **ornamental railings** and **gates, collapsible** gates, and all sorts of **Fencings** to

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TEL: 4094.

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MALARIA

AND ALL SORTS OF CLIMATIC FEVERS promptly yield to the treatment of

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No relapse. A sure and safe Preventive.

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GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
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Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
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by using the Annapurna Cooker It is the simplest and most effecient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to knew what it has done for others. Write a card to-day to:—
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By Special Appointment to His Excellency the Governor.
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FLAT and TORIC also patented "KRYPTOKS" (invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
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Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.
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If you have pain, you lack your full force of vitality. You know that. Think! Nothing saps your energy so quickly as PAIN. But you can get rid of any pain by
AMRUTANJAN
Pain cannot exist in one and the same place with Amrutanjan. Amrutanjan cures and prevents all aches and pains. A curative and preventive pain balm with wonderful healing properties is Amrutanjan
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,
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"A Real Miracle Indeed."
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The Erectruss is based on Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" and is therefore safe, sure, reliable and *perfectly natural*, the cure being effected by an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part of the body.
As a sure cure for Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well worth consideration. Learn more about this wonderful Instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).
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KODAK FILMS.
Fresh Supply of all Sizes
Just Received
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The Oil of Quality for general cooking, frying, salads and French dressings. It replaces butter, ghee, or olive oil and is considerably cheaper. Sold by all dealers and Stores in 1 lb., 3½ lbs. and 65 lbs. tins.
THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ld.,
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Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bedbugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture, &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.
½ lb. tins, Ans. 7 each.
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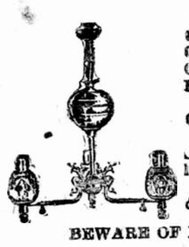
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Catalogue Free.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 16.

The disturbance in north-west India has caused many dust and thunderstorms there, and rainfall has been widespread in Baluchistan, Sind, north-west Frontier Province and the Punjab. No information is available for Kashmir. A few scattered thundershowers have also occurred in Assam, Bengal and Burma. The principal amounts are Chaman, Harnai, and Peshawar one inch, Cherat three, Rawalpindi, and Parachinar two, Khushab three quarters, Sialkot and Karachi a half, Jacobabad, Dera Ismail Khan, Multan, Lahore, Lyallpur, Montgomery and Ludhiana a quarter, Darjeeling one and a half, Tavoy two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Baluchistan, Sind, north-west Frontier Province, an extension into south-east Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 15th Mar. 1918.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.854 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.4 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.9 "
Dew Point	72.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.749 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky equal—10)	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.4 "
Minimum do.	75.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N,NW,WNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	174 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
	Mar.	h.	m	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	16	m	1	11	29	2	16	m	7	21	14	0
			1	55a	29	2			7	48a	17	6
Sun.	17	m	1	52	28	1	17	m	8	3	14	10
			2	43a	28	1			8	36a	18	10
Mon.	18	m	2	45	26	9	18	m	8	43	16	0
			3	36a	26	10			9	31a	20	2
Tues.	19	m	3	24	25	4	19	m	9	43	17	4
			4	44a	25	9			11	14a	21	1
Wed.	20	m	4	30	24	1	20	m	10	56	18	6
			6	24a	25	2						
Thur.	21	m	6	6	23	4	21	m	1	14	21	0
			8	6a	25	4			0	46a	19	1
Fri.	22	m	7	56	23	6	22	m	2	31	20	3
			9	2a	25	10			2	2a	19	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
16 (Saturday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 49m.
17 (Sunday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 49m.
18 (Monday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 49m.
19 (Tuesday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 50m.
20 (Wednesday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 50m.
21 (Thursday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 50m.
22 (Friday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 50m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Mar. 1918.	6	6	13 6 a.m.
New Moon	"	13	1	22.a a.m.
First Quarter	"	19	7	0 4 p.m.
Full Moon	"	27	9	2.8 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th March 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general except in the south-eastern districts; Rawalpindi reports 1.78in. and Lahore 0.45in. Skies are overcast except in the south-west Punjab. Humidity is above normal throughout. Day temperature is in defect in the south-west Punjab and in slight excess in the esat Punjab. Night temperature is above the average except in the south-west.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the west. Humidity is locally in defect. Day temperature is above the average except in the south-west.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the west. Humidity is locally in defect. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Sind; Karachi has had 0.55in. and Jacobabad 0.36in. Skies have cleared in Sind but have become overcast or nearly so in Rajputana. Humidity is above normal generally. Day temperature has fallen and is in moderate to large defect in Sind; night temperature is moderately above normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiakar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at a few stations. Night temperature has risen and is now generally above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except in the extreme west where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature is in slight excess in the west.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in slight excess at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports a feeble thunderstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north has determined nearly general rain in north-east Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab. It has moved slightly in an easterly direction and has become weaker. It is affecting the weather over practically the whole of north-west India.

Rainfall will decrease in Sind, it is likely to continue in the Punjab and may extend into Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces and of Central India West. Thunderstorms are probable in the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 16th of March, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th Mar.)	67.7	59	91	..	4.74	—5.24
Jask	78.5	66.0	94	..	3.14	—0.57
Do. (15th Mar.)	79.1	65.4	88	0.42	3.14	—0.53
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th Mar.)	77.5	72.3	44	0.07	0.23	—2.99
PUNJAB—						
Multan	81.6	60.3	91	0.29	0.85	—0.59
Rawalpindi	75	56.4	91	1.79	7.88	+0.53
Lahore	87.6	61.4	94	0.27	0.72	—2.30
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	89.7	63.3	71	0.03	1.45	—2.64
Delhi	91.0	66.0	68	..	0.59	—2.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.2	69.3	48	..	1.00	—0.51
Mainpuri	94.6	69.7	40	..	0.52	—1.52
Jhansi	95.0	62.8	35	..	0.27	—1.39
Cawnpore	93.6	65.7	26	..	0.42	—1.55
Allahabad	94.4	69.9	42	..	0.39	—1.71
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	75.1	56.2	89	0.36	0.55	—0.50
Karachi	79.0	66.6	77	0.55	0.86	—0.52
Aimer	91.4	66.4	60	..	0.25	—1.01
Jaipore	97.7	71.2	39	..	0.23	—1.18
Kotah	97.4	73.6	47	..	0.08	—0.78
Mount Abu	81.5	60.9	44	..	0.12	—1.03
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Broach	89.0	69.1	53	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	82.9	72.9	78	0.11	0.01	—0.67
Veraval	84.9	73.2	71	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	87.2	69.5	62	..	0	—0.49
Bhavnagar Para	93.4	73.0	80	..	0	—0.55
Surat	97.0	72.7	57	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	99.4	75.3	57	..	0	—0.88
Deesa	97.3	71.9	64	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	93.4	70.6	38	..	0.06	—0.73
Indore	93.9	64.1	69	..	0.22	—0.69
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.2	58.5	35	..	0.09	—1.40
Saugor	93.2	70.8	22	..	0.24	—1.98
Hoshangabad	95.1	69.6	37	..	0.25	—1.39
Khandwa	94.1	70.5	29	..	0.04	—1.04
Akola	99.0	70.1	28	..	0.26	—1.64
Amraoti	97.3	75.5	20	..	0.08	—1.87
Nagpur	96.4	62.4	32	..	0.35	—1.94
Chanda	95.8	69.0	46	..	0.37	—2.04
Raipur	94.2	65.7	27	..	0.95	—0.95
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.4	76.2	82	..	1.35	+0.77
Ratnagiri	89.9	76.5	74	..	0.99	+0.28
Marmugao	91.0	77.0	85	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	89.7	75.0	89	..	1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.5	68.2	33	..	1.61	+0.75
Ahmednagar	95.1	65.0	63	..	3.13	+1.70
Poona	96.8	60.7	45	..	3.91	+2.78
Sholapur	97.3	71.4	32	..	0.67	—0.98
Bijapur	93.9	63.6	37	..	1.16	—0.26
Belgaum	92.0	63.5	53	0.01	5.70	+3.76
Aurangabad	95.7	59.4	29	..	0.46	—0.86
Nizamabad (Indur)	99.2	67.7	37	..	0.14	—1.53
Hyderabad	95.1	68.0	58	..	2.29	+0.31
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.4	75.2	69	..	2.41	—0.97
Calicut	90.8	75.9	74	..	7.27	+0.63
Cochin	90.1	76.9	68	..	15.68	+5.63
Colombo	88.7	72.8	92	..	20.82	—4.94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	68.2	74	..	13.74	+6.95
Bellary	98.3	67.7	65	..	2.72	+0.34
Cuddapah	99.1	71.4	62	..	5.44	+0.63
Madras	87.0	66.7	72	..	22.32	+2.00
Bangalore	89.6	61.7	43	..	2.74	—1.25
Coimbatore	94.3	68.4	59	..	7.12	+1.67
Trichinopoly	95.8	66.1	57	..	8.32	—0.70
Negapatam	88.4	69.9	75	..	37.86	+8.60

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 14th March, 1918, was 30.105 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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